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No. 7759—Vol. L. THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30, 1890. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW by Rodney Buchanan. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVERNAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Rosson, Allen, Harcourt, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Ione Pendoin, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING. Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Fit Circle unreserved 2s. 6d. Gallery 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW on SATURDAY NEXT, Feb 1, and following Saturday, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
THE DEAD HEART—Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. H. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—LYCEUM.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.15, CYRIL'S SUCCESS. Messrs. David James, Leonard Boyne, Arthur Elwood, S. Dust, G. Haswell, H. Saker, G. R. Phillips, G. Stanton. G. Chapuy; Mesdames Olga Brandon, Compton, F. Frances, E. Brunton, E. Vining. Doors open 7.45. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Return of Mr. J. L. TOOLE for Series of FAREWELL PERFORMANCES prior to his departure for Australia.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, for TWO NIGHTS ONLY, DEARER THAN LIFE and ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS. At 7.30, HESTER'S MYSTERY. Doors open at 7. SATURDAY NEXT, AFTERNOON and EVENING, THE UPPER CRUST. Box-office open daily 10 to 6. THE BUNGALOW, by Fred Horner, THIS AFTERNOON.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 120th Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Marius, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Arthur Ivy, Theo. Balfour, H. Beale, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliott, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.45.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Thomas Thorne.)
THIS EVENING at 8. THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Messrs. Fred Thorne, T. B. Thalberg, C. Mansle, F. Gillmore, J. S. Blythe, C. Harbury, F. Grove, O. Yorke, &c., and John Maclean; Mesdames Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, Hanbury, &c., and Winifred Emery. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager Mr. F. R. Benson.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0 (doors open 7.30), THE TAMING OF THE SHREW. Messrs. Flach, Mackintosh, Phillips, Cooper, Shaw, Benson, Weir, Howard, Grenville; Mesdames Benson, Grey, Hawkins, Denvil. N.B.—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM EVERY EVENING (Thursdays and Fridays excepted), and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, Henry Pettitt and George R. Sims' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular actors will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, E. W. Gardiner, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalziel, E. Maynier, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Fanny Brough, Mrs. Frank Hartley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.30. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Pryal) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.20, MARJORIE. Miss Phyllis Broughton, Milne, Arnold (Mrs. George Lowdon), and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapsey, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Alfred James, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.40 by JOHN SMITH. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hare.)
THIS EVENING at eight, LA TOSCA. (LAST WEEKS.) Mesdames Percival Deane, Rose Leclercq, Rosa Minna, Maria Wallis, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrance D'Orsay, C. Dodsworth, C. Hudson, F. H. Knight, F. Powell, R. Power, S. Pringle, R. Harding, and J. Forbes Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. Doors open at 7.30 P.M. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. Compton.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. Willard and John Last, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. John Lancaster
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Gardiner, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Agnes Verity, St. Aubyn, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. Griffiths.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Henry J. Leslie.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Coveney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Chatsham, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 8.15, the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, played by James Albery, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Bouchault, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Gournay, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,748.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.)
TO-NIGHT at 8, 177th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Ian Robertson, Mr. A. Ayrton, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Miss Irene Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Bolvin, Mr. F. Farren, Miss F. Wood and Mrs. Pitcher.
NOTICE.—TWO SPECIAL MATINEES of AUNT JACK SATURDAYS, February 1st and 8th. Doors open 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. George Alexander.)
SATURDAY NEXT, February 1st,
EVERY EVENING at 8.15,
FOOL'S MATE
DR. BILL
Business Manager, Mr. R. D'Alberton.

ROYALTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at Nine o'clock, TRIAL BY LA TOSCA. A perversion of "La Tosca" by F. C. Burnand. Music by Florian Pascal. Messrs. ARTHUR ROBERTS, G. B. Mrs. Laura Hansen. Miss Hetty Hamer, Mary Anderson, Attina Carney, the Alhambra Troupe, Miss Florence Wood, and Miss Violet Melnotte. Box office open daily 10.30 to 5. Telephone No. 5,393. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Business Manager, Mr. H. Watkins.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.30. Signorina Rosina; Melles. Saracco, Marie, Thorgate, and Spotti, and Signor De Vicenti. Varieties by Fiorio Gallimore, Marie Collins, the Eddy's Troupe, Lotto, Lait, and Otto, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.30 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30, A DREAM OF WEALTH. At 11.0, NAUTICAL FANCY. Music by M. Leopold Wenzel. Melles. Sartory, Bartholdinos, de Nardi, Signor Alfieri and numerous Male and Female Dancers. At 10, Miss Amy Roselle will recite Lord Tennyson's Poem, THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE. Exclusive engagement of Melle. Vanoni TO-NIGHT, at 10.15. No free list.

ROYAL Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Leckhart's performing Elephants, C. H. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; Bloh and Bobby the funny Continental clowns; the Blamires, in a novel musical absurdity; Vestoro, the wonderful boy; the Brantfords, American variety artists; Ostaway and Pepper; Abe Daniels, musical character; Jesse Phillips, Dora Finney, Lizzie Conway, Patrot, the marvellous mimic; Arthur Ring; May and Sweeny, burlesque dancers, and others.
EVENINGS at 7.40; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

THE MOTE AND THE BEAM.

THE Duke of Fife made a statement at the Mansion House yesterday which will give pleasure to every one who is interested in the English share in the civilization of Africa. At a meeting organized by the Aborigines' Protection Society, with the object of forwarding to the Brussels Conference resolutions against the unrestricted importation of arms and alcoholic liquors into the African Continent, he announced that the British South African Company, of which he is the chairman, has resolved to carry out the articles of its charter, empowering it to deal with the arms and liquor questions to the extent of absolutely prohibiting the sale of them to the natives. The company, he further added, is working in active co-operation with the African Lakes Company in the Nyassa region, and is rapidly making arrangements for establishing steam locomotion on the Zambesi and the Shiré, and a monthly postal service between the sea and the mission stations. That is to say, that the new commercial kings of Africa are doing what the King of the Belgians, who is responsible for so large a part of it in the Congo Free State, has already done to the extent of his ability, and has caused to be embodied in the proposals which Belgium has offered as a scheme of civilization for the consideration of the Conference of Brussels. The British South African Company is in correspondence with the King of the Belgians, and though it is not officially represented at the Conference it is presumable that the wishes of a Power likely to be before long of so much importance in Central Africa will count for scarcely less than the wishes of its brother monarchs. This is as it should be. It can only be by a combination of European forces that the wrongs which Europe has done to Africa can be redressed. We have heard the African native spoken of often enough as a child. We ought to realize that to allow fire-arms and gin to pass freely into Africa is literally as mischievous as to allow them to circulate in a nursery.

Commander Cameron and Lieut. Werner spoke especially of the necessity of restricting the sale of arms, but there seemed to be a doubt which has spread to an absolute difference of opinion between the Anti-Slavery Society and the Aborigines Society as to the scope of action of the Conference in this matter. The wording of the 9th Article of the proposals originally drafted in the Belgian Foreign Office for the consideration of the Conference puts this, in our opinion, beyond question. It is conceived as follows:—

> The experience of all the Powers which have relations with Africa has demonstrated the pernicious and important part which is played by firearms and ammunition in the operations of the Slave Trade as well as in interstitial wars. This same experience has manifestly proved that the preservation of the native population, which the Powers desired to assure by the 6th Article of the General Act of the Conference of Berlin, is a radical impossibility unless restrictive measures are taken with regard to the trade in arms and ammunition. Therefore the Powers decide as a general principle, and in so far as the actual state of their frontiers permits them to apply this principle, that the importation of firearms, and especially of rifled arms and arms of precision, as well as of powder, balls, and cartridges, is formally prohibited throughout the territories devastated by the slave trade or in direct contact with them. . . . .

This in itself shows how essential in the opinion of men who, since 1884, have had considerable experience of the difficulties of direct rule in Africa, the prohibition of the sale of arms is to the abolition of the slave trade.

There is another consideration not immediately affecting the question of slavery, but intimately connected with the future of Africa, which the decision of the Brussels Conference will affect. Islam lies like a stain of oil upon the North African sands. Gradually it is spreading south. Gradually also the Christian Powers are spreading north. A day will come when these two great forces will meet. Then, unless civilization has made more rapid progress than we can dare to hope, the inevitable will happen; they will fight. And the struggle, there is no disguising it, will be fierce. For they will fight for nothing less than the empire of a continent and the genesis of a new civilization. The question at issue will be whether the Africa of the future is to start ahead of America by as much as our pioneers of to-day are ahead of the pilgrims of the *Mayflower*, and lead the van of progress, or whether it is to fall back to the East, and become lost again in the obscurities of Asia. We have practically no doubt how this question will be decided. But in view of that struggle and that decision we feel it well to throw the modern forces of science as far as possible beforehand on to the modern side, and to make the modern cause a righteous one by recognizing our responsibilities and doing our duty towards the continent and the races which we hope to develop. It may be perfectly permissible, even laudable, to undertake a crusade against our neighbours' sins. But we cannot too often repeat that it is from our own rule rather than from Mahommedan rule that it is of vital importance to purge the errors. And if the Conference at Brussels separates without taking measures to this end it will have achieved but half its mission.

SIR WILLIAM GULL.

A Personal Sketch, By One who Knew Him.

Sir William Gull, whose death was announced yesterday, was one of the ablest, most original, and striking personalities which a somewhat conventional profession has produced in this generation. Everything about him was picturesque: his humble origin as son of a village trader; his Napoleonic cast of face and feature; his brilliant conversation, teeming with epigrams, paradoxes, and quotations; his extreme simplicity of life at home, and his influence and reputation at Court and in "Society" combined to make him one of the most notable and enigmatical personages of the day. A small adventure, which by a mere chance interview as a boy-guide introduced him to no less a person than the resident Governor of Guy's Hospital, was the opening event of his great career. The Governor was struck by the beauty and intelligence of the boy, and his frank story of his love of reading, and he promised him a free education. From the Bluecoat School, where he was trained, he was translated by his patron to the gallipots of Guy's Hospital, and beginning with the humblest offices of pharmacy, he rose by dint of talent and hard work to the highest summit of fashion as a physician, the friendship of Princes, and all the honours which the ancient Universities could pour upon him. From the first, those who knew him intimately predicted his brilliant career. Of a manly and massive type of comeliness, and with fascinating manners, he knew how to combine the graces of the courtier with the sagacious profundity of manner which is one of the secrets of success in the difficult career of a Court physician. He cultivated the art of conversation with as much assiduity as the subtle methods of bedside diagnosis and palatable prescriptions. As an orator he possessed rare gifts, and when Gull was to deliver an oration, either at the College of Physicians, or at any of the more popular medical assemblies, there was sure to be a crowded attendance, and there was always something well worth hearing. He delighted in paradox and in piquant generalizations. He did not fear to shock his professional brethren by a well matured and aggressive incredulity of the value of medicines. The great mistake of the poor, he once told a popular audience, is that they cannot be reasoned out of their belief that disease comes by Providence and goes by medicine. His mint-water treatment of rheumatism shook the foundations of many a well-established system of medication, and the results which he achieved by the adoption of what were at the time considered almost Nihilist theories of therapeutics made his wards in Guy's Hospital for the time more famous than popular.

SIR WILLIAM GULL.

To those old school practitioners who ticket every symptom and have a dozen drugs for every disease which they can label, Gull was a type of disappointment and despair, but even they had to acknowledge that he understood the man better than they could treat the disease, and that his patients worshipped him, and had a happy knack of recovering without swallowing all the time-honoured doses of the Pharmacopœia. Many are

CHIT-CHAT FROM THE CONTINENT.

The annexed drawing shows the chapel and part of the convent of Meyerling where the romantic and mysterious suicide of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria took place a year ago to-day. The chapel of St. Joseph's, which is situated on the very spot occupied by the room in which the Crown Prince died, was inaugurated by the Austrian Court-chaplain. It is built in the antique Gothic style, and entered by a portal supported by four pillars of Swedish granite. The statues of St. Joseph and St. Teresa guard the portal, above which there is a magnificently painted window. A very ornamental high altar of Istrian marble forms the chief attraction of the otherwise simple chapel.

* * * * *

No changes have been made in the outward appearance of the former hunting-box, which is now a Carmelite convent, containing, besides the cells for twenty-one nuns, two Court oratories, an infirmary with an altar in pure renaissance style, the library, and the rooms of the chaplain. Outside the convent, on the site of the former church, a mausoleum with forty eight sepulchres has been built.

* * * * *

While the majority of mankind are congratulating themselves on the fact that the worst of the influenza epidemic is happily over, it seems that there are some benighted people to whom the *malaise à la mode* affords a good deal of satisfaction. Thus is certainly so in the case of the gardener's wife at St. Malo, from whom a lady, on returning to England a few days ago, tried to buy some Parma violet roots. They had been ordered before-hand, and were to be ready on a certain date. On being called for, the gardener's good lady replied with an important air that they could not possibly attend to any business, since "mon mari est influenzé." The would-be customer, remonstrating that since the order was taken, perhaps, some one else might have executed it when the master was ill, the gardener's wife turned round quite indignantly, and replied, "We have as much right to have the influenza as you grand people, and we are not so poor that we cannot afford to leave work for a few days while the influenza is with us." Whereupon, time, tide, and the steamer for Southampton waiting for no man, the violet roots had to be left behind.

* * * * *

Some curious details concerning the Swedish African explorer Zachrisson, who was recently mentioned in connection with Mr. Stanley's movements, are published by the Norwegian *Dagblad*. Mr. Zachrisson, it appears, lived at Christiania, whence, some time ago, he took French leave in such a hurry that he was unable either to pay his debts or to collect his belongings before he vanished into space. Since then he has only been heard of as flitting about from place to place in Denmark.

* * * * *

A very interesting lecture was delivered at Berlin last Sunday night, when the nephew of the African King Bell, a youth of twenty-one, who is studying "civilization" at Berlin, discoursed on Cameroon life and affairs to an audience of Baptists. The young gentleman has been in Germany for the last three years, and it is to his credit that he has mastered the German language, besides having studied, practically and theoretically, the various German industries the knowledge of which he thinks will be of use to him when he returns to his home. The Prince, after having acquainted himself with the art of shipbuilding at Hamburg and Bremen, is now inquiring into the mysteries connected with the construction of railway lines.

* * * * *

In the historical lecture which Professor Oncken delivered at Bremen last week, he stated as a fact a story which is known to few, and which some who have heard it still regard as a Bonapartist legend. Napoleon III., said he, submitted to the operation for the stone, which caused his death, from purely political motives. A second *coup d'état* for the restoration of the Empire was planned. MacMahon had been gained for the plot, and the German Government had no objections against it. It was needful, however, that the ex-Emperor should personally take part in the act, and in order to do so he would have to show himself in Paris on horseback for a few hours. With the view of fitting himself for this theatrical performance, he consented to be operated upon for the stone; and the result was his death instead of his restoration.

the stories of his cleverness in disconcerting inquisitive patients by brilliantly ambiguous answers. To one great lady, who was determined to gather from him what was the nature of the fatal illness of a patient as to which he was not willing to be too precise, he replied, "Madam, she is dying of cachexia," with which she was perfectly satisfied. He was an elaborate note-taker, and was wont to refresh his memory with notes of the past consultations before each patient was introduced into the room, so that old patients, and with justice, were delighted with the accuracy with which he recalled their histories and symptoms, and were sometimes wont to set this down to superhuman retentiveness of memory, and to an intense personal interest in their case, which sharpened their sense of surprise and gratitude. Great success, and the worship of all the duchesses, naturally translated itself into one of the largest contemporary professional incomes, and Sir William Gull acquired great wealth; but it might have been much greater but for his large generosity in refusing fees from those who could ill afford to pay them, and for the moderation of his demands where superfluous liberality would readily have increased his moderate fees. He was devoted to his hospital work, and would visit his wards late at night whenever an anxious case demanded his presence. He was idolized by the students, who delighted in his lucid diagnoses, his incisive teaching, and his philosophic generalizations. He was the friend of many a poor philosopher and struggling scientist. In thought he was a pupil of Spinoza and a friend of Hinton, whom he did much to bring forward into fame and professional fortune, and to whose life he has written a touching and sympathetic introduction. Seldom has a Court physician, well versed in the minor arts of life, shown so wide and catholic a love of science and philosophy for their own sake; seldom has a man been able to combine such brilliant material success with simplicity of life and devotion throughout a busy career to the higher forms of mental culture.

CHURCH AND CHAPEL IN THE EAST-END.—II.

(BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

THE difficulty of obtaining accurate statistics as to numbers is proverbial, and in endeavouring to estimate the attendance at public worship in the various churches and chapels in Stepney I have been most anxious to be fair to all concerned. It must be borne in mind that the Church has to contend with exceptional difficulties at that part of the East-end the religious and educational characteristics of which I am describing; for the services in Dr. Barnardo's and Mr. Charrington's mission halls—which would be described as unsectarian—have attractions of their own, and many who would not be induced to go to a more regular place of worship are willing to attend these. As a clergyman said to me, "Attendance at the halls does not commit men to religion any more than going to church on New Year's Eve or a harvest festival does."

CHAPELS FULL.

I am rather induced to modify my statement as to the very lowest of the people frequenting Mr. Charrington's hall, though it holds good as to Dr. Barnardo's. In neither case, however, are the large congregations exclusively drawn from the immediate neighbourhood; and, as the obliging deacon at the East London Tabernacle frankly admitted to me, the same is the case with regard to the vast congregation which is drawn there by the fame of the Rev. Archibald G. Brown, who on the morning I attended was taking Mr. Spurgeon's place. The vast chapel is said to seat 3,400 people, and it was a striking sight to see some 2,000 present on a Sunday *morning* and joining in the hymns—many without books, and no organ accompaniment whatever. The proportion of men of all ages was very marked; and they were mainly, as far as could be judged, of the lower middle classes. Some came from long distances, but I was told that no fewer than eight deaconesses did a great deal of house-to-house visitation, and that the largeness of the congregations was to a great extent to be attributed to that circumstance—a comparative novelty in Nonconformist work. Still more marvellous, however, is the large prayer-meeting of men held here on Saturday nights, attended by a thousand, more or less When one considers how difficult as a rule it is to get a congregation at the best worked church on a Saturday night, it is impossible to exaggerate the significance of this circumstance.

Make what allowances you may for an attractive preacher, the broad fact remains that on a Sunday morning (not evening) there is to be found such a vast congregation in a Baptist chapel, when the majority of Anglican churches have not fifty adults in them at eleven o'clock. This is a startling statement, and does not, I know, agree with the returns made by the clergy to various official inquiries. Nevertheless it is true.

CHURCHES EMPTY.

No doubt in many parishes where the attendance is wretched other good work, educational or otherwise, is going on. Take for example St. Luke's, Burdett-road, where the vicar, the Rev. William Wallace, a scholar and a gentleman, with a nice church, well arranged and a good musical service, had fifty-six worshippers, including children, on a Sunday morning. He does, I am told, excellent work in his schools, and prepares young men for missionary enterprise abroad. The attendance at night is better. The congregation was almost exactly the same at St. Matthew's, another well-ordered church, situate in a leading thoroughfare, which was decorated with taste, and where the service was admirably rendered. This church, however, is too near the parish church and that of Limehouse, both with good congregations. The district is well worked, and the vicar is famous for his chrysanthemum shows, while he is fortunate enough to have help from the parish church of Kensington. The most disappointing church was perhaps that of St. Benet's, Mile End-road, where the vicar, a well-known Evangelical, has a handsome building, though somewhat bare as to internal decorations. Its situation in a great road for traffic, next door to the People's Palace, should secure its being a centre of religious life. Mr. Richardson is an able man, well known for his labours in connection with the Bible Union. There I counted forty-nine adults and eighty children. The pew-opener told me that the congregation was more than double at night. Yet Mr. Richardson, in a letter to the *Record*, lamenting that he had not the opportunity of speaking at the recent Islington meeting, refers to the great progress of spiritual work during the last thirty-five years. He says:—

> Every month God has found us with new communicants for the past seventeen years; although we lose from fifty to sixty a year, going to various parts, we average 200 in the year. Now, where are these raised from? Why, from our parish of 10,000, wholly toilers from Monday to Saturday; many first found in carelessness, darkness, drunkenness, and sin. We take the parish as our sphere of labour, the Church work being the climax, with every kind of evangelistic agency intervening: so that at the present time every family is visited weekly by our communicants, male and female, almost all very hard workers. They cannot give money, but they can exchange tracts. We thus reach almost every home in the parish every week.

WHY DOES THE CHURCH LAG BEHIND?

Surely some better result should be expected; and as I went on and saw the crowded congregation at the Roman Catholic Church of the Guardian Angels, a small Friends' chapel filled, and then passed on to the East London Tabernacle of which I have spoken, I asked myself, why does the Church of England fail to reach, with all her efforts, the toiling masses? Mr. Richardson was offered by the late Bishop of Bedford a series of preachers for the specially attractive afternoon services on Sundays for the visitors to the adjacent People's Palace, but he declined any such external help. It was refreshing when at last I dismissed my hansom at St. Paul's, Bow Common, formerly the scene of the labours of the Bishop of Colchester, where there was a good congregation, which I could not count, a large and efficient choir, and four clergy, with an abundant staff of lay workers. Here the communicants at eight o'clock every Sunday morning exceed the attendance at eleven o'clock of any church in the parish except St. Dunstan's and St. Augustine's and, so far as I can at present discover, those are the only churches in the parish where any adequate visible results attend the labours of the clergy in the matter of bringing the people to public worship. That, of course, is not everything; but a church without any appreciable congregation is not fulfilling its first *raison d'être*. People talk of the Welsh Church failing in its duty; but in Wales the proportion of communicants to worshippers is far greater than in the East of London and in our large towns.

WHY DO THE POOR STAY AWAY FROM CHURCH?

At St. Paul's, Bow Common, the vicar is in touch with his people The baptisms bear a due proportion to the population. Last week he was "at home" to some seven hundred members of his congregation, and this week he gave a dance to a number of teachers in Church and Board schools. Mr. Plummer told me that there was comparatively little drunkenness in his parish, and that the public-houses were well managed. This is not the opinion of the Rev. Harry Wilson, the energetic Vicar of St. Augustine's, Settle-street, who in a small area has to deal with a large population, of whose drinking habits he has a very bad opinion. To-day a handsome and commodious new clergy-house in being dedicated—Canon Luckock, of Ely, and the Bishop of Bedford being the preachers—which replaces a tumbledown tenement in which for a long time the clergy lived completely among their people, to whose interests they have been devoted. The obstacles to church-going, Mr. Wilson considers, are very serious among the poor. There is the late hour at which people get up on Sunday; the prevalent trading, much of which is unnecessary; and, above all, Sunday is the great visiting day. The congregation of men is much larger than women on Sunday mornings, and they dislike, it is said, coming among the petticoats in the evening. The vicar says that he knows the terrible trials many men have who come to church and try to lead good lives. This is the church where work may be said to be done on strictly spiritual and individual lines. The same is the case with the Old Stepney Meeting-house, formerly the scene of Mr. and Mrs. Reany's labours, now a handsome structure, occupying the same relative position to the parish church as the Roman Catholic chapel at York does to the Minster. The congregation, including children, here was about 500; but Mr. Brooks, the minister, who spoke in the highest terms of the work of the Rector of Stepney, said that he laboured on spiritual lines, and that his congregation was not like those of some of his neighbours, drawn from a distance owing to philanthropic work, or, as some say, bread-and-butter attractions.

Thus far it will be seen that the net result of a Sunday's investigation of morning worshippers was largely in favour of Nonconformists, some 3,000 being in their chapels to about 1,550 in the six churches I visited, of whom more than 700 were in the parish church, which is crowded to its utmost capacity on Sunday night.

(The preceding article on this subject appeared on January 18.)

"ERNST OF COBURG" AND THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

IT is seldom that the German Reichstag is electrified by such a speech as that of Prince Carolath-Schönaich's on Saturday last, To Prince Bismarck hurling Olympian thunderbolts, and to the Social-Democrats calling down fire from heaven on their oppressors, the German Parliament is accustomed. But that a Conservative prince and magnate, holding office under the Government, and belonging to the Prussian army, should quote from the speech of a Social-Democrat Deputy—not to hold it up to reprobation, but to beg that attention might be paid to what he had said, was so unprecedented an event, that the last triennial German Parliament closed with a veritable *éclat*. The pamphlet entitled "Mitregenten und fremde Hände in Deutschland" (co-regents and foreign interference in Germany), to which Prince Carolath-Schönaich referred, was published anonymously in 1886. It has long been suspected who was the author of this pamphlet, as well as of another entitled "Another Programme of the Ninety-nine Days," which appeared immediately after the death of the Emperor Frederick, but a certain unlucky Dr. Harmening, more bold than wise, who ventured to state in print that it was the Duke of Coburg, has had to pay for his temerity by six months' imprisonment in a fortress. Warned by this experience, Herr Dietz, Social-Democrat deputy, from whose speech Prince Carolath-Schönaich quotes, contents himself with saying that the pamphlet is attributed to a "certain Ernst, living in Coburg or Gotha," and he declaims against the injustice of a Government which takes no steps whatever to discover and punish the author of such insults to the Queen and her nearest relatives in Germany, while the most harmless productions of Social-Democrats are suppressed, and burned, and confiscated on the score of their tending to "stir up class hatred." *Noblesse oblige* evidently has no meaning for this "Ernst" of Coburg, who assumed the mask of the anonymous pamphleteer in order to insult the ladies of his family who have been his constant friends. Prince Carolath-Schönaich talks of "covert attacks" and "insinuations," but the following extracts from the pamphlet will show that the accusations of its author leave nothing to be desired in the matter of plainness and directness:—

> There are still too many strange hands employed in shuffling the cards of German affairs. . . . It is well known that the importance of women in the history of the world has never been appreciated at its full value; and this is doubtless the reason why we have always had, and always shall have, to make new experiences in this field. . . . The unhappy fate of the Empress Eugénie and her policy seemed to teach the lesson that ladies cannot effect much single-handed in the domain of politics. In order to attain great results, they require sisterly or daughterly assistance, a family union, a working together of many hands, a *concert à quatre*, a warp and woof, mutual comprehension and assistance. There probably never was a Sovereign in so favourable a position as regards numerous alliances in Germany as Queen Victoria is now; but although German politics have borne for the last forty years the most remarkable evidences of female influence, it is in the highest degree astonishing that so little fuss is made about it. Has it become so much a matter of course, that it now belongs to the ordinary machinery of Federal politics? . . . The intercourse between Germany and England has grown remarkably like those diplomatic relations which existed in last century between Austria and France after Maria Theresa had married her unfortunate daughter to the Crown Prince Louis. The foolish diplomatic despatches which were exchanged at that time between Vienna and Paris may now very likely be read with a smile as things of a kind no longer possible; but perhaps it is not so much the contents as the addresses of this correspondence that have altered, and the important communications have merely changed the archives in which they were wont to be placed. In any case, the Queen of England has managed to secure to herself by these means an influence on the German courts which is more encroaching and more enduring than the former Russian preponderance. . . . Her relations to the Courts of Coburg and Hanover were so close and intimate, that it is not difficult to see how she came to persuade herself that she was really a ruling member of the German Federation. . . . The Queen may have felt great pride in attaining the title of Empress of India, but she only experienced genuine inner satisfaction when she was listened to, heeded, and obeyed in Hanover, Darmstadt, Gotha, and Berlin. . . . The Queen of England cannot, it is true, march troops into Germany, like her ancestors the Georges of Hanover; but all that a foreign Sovereign without an army can attain by means of daughters, grand-children, cousins, special envoys and agents—both male and female—of this nothing has been left undone.

Examples such as this might be multiplied, but enough has been quoted to show why an honourable German nobleman felt "bound to draw the attention of the Government to the pamphlet in question, so that the English people may not have it in their power to suspect that baseless insinuations against her Britannic Majesty can be propagated and tolerated in Germany."

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Mr. Sexton has won golden opinions from all men during his mayoralty in Dublin, and the general opinion of his dexterity and adroitness will be raised by a perusal of his speech yesterday on the resolution of confidence in Mr. Parnell. Mr. Sexton paid a well-deserved tribute to Mr. Parnell's achievements as a politician and Nationalist leader, and judiciously left us all in the dark as to the views he entertains upon the probable issue of the divorce case:—

> They declared that their confidence in him would never be shaken by such accusations, and they accepted the declaration that the charge that had been made against him would not leave a stain on his personal honour or hurt the hearts of his countrymen.

Even if true? But the dexterous Mr. Sexton leaves that to be implied; and as of course we all hope that it is not true, the question will not be pressed.

We are glad to see that Mr. Morley laid down clearly at Liverpool yesterday the lines on which Liberal opposition to the Government Land Purchase Bill should proceed. The conditions which we must require of any such bill are, he said, three:—

> (1) That the British State should not be the creditor of the individual debtor;
>
> (2) That the benefit of the operation, whatever it may be, should not be given exclusively to the farmers, but distributed among the general taxpayers of Ireland;
>
> (3) That it be part of a political settlement to which the Irish representatives are consenting parties.

Mr. Morley's conditions correspond closely with those we laid down yesterday, and it would be well if Liberal speakers in opposing the Government's scheme confined themselves to these lines of attack instead of spreading all over the field.

Very glad, too, are we to see how emphatically Mr. Morley declared last night for the maintenance unimpaired of the Imperial Parliament. He said:—

> Federation, if I understand the word at all, means breaking up the Imperial Parliament. Our policy is the exact opposite; so far from breaking up the Imperial Parliament, it retains it as the centre.

We need not quarrel about words, when we are agreed about the things The reason why we opposed the original scheme of Home Rule, and why the so-called "Federal" scheme has been substituted for it was because the former broke up the Imperial Parliament. Now that Mr. Morley is so firmly set on doing "the exact opposite," we are all solid on the Liberal side and ready to advance, taking, as he says, one step at a time, and the first step first.

The French officer whose reports on the condition of the German army should have deterred Napoleon from making war in 1870 is doomed to an equally disappointing experience as the result of his new pamphlet. He is scared by Russia, and exhorts Germany to offer up Alsace and Lorraine as the price of the alliance with France, which would enable France and Germany together to stem the Cossack horde. As Germans have a much more vivid sense of the perils they have to face from the proximity of the French than of the Russians, this eloquent pamphlet is addressed to deaf ears. People don't go to hell in order to escape purgatory.

We have heard much of late of the heretics of Scotland, but the way of some of the orthodox in that enlightened country may well put their backsliding brethren to shame. Here, for instance, is the Rev. John Robertson, one of the leading Edinburgh Evangelicals, declaring from "the bottom of his soul" his belief that "Burns is now among the saints that surround the Throne"! This is bad enough; but what are we to think of the "parish minister" who on the same day suggests the desirability of an "abridged Bible"? And what is more striking still is that the suggestion is finding support—the demand not being confined by any means to the pulpit or the school. A colporteur with the Scriptures on sale was lately visiting the seaside town of Cullen. On entering one house and announcing his mission, he was met with the rebuff, "Na, na, we'll hae nae Bibles here. Bairns ha' nae business to ken aboot sic things!" And this, too, in the land of Knox and the Covenanters!

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach usually says something when he speaks. But yesterday at Chester beyond laboriously stopping all the gimlet-holes made by Mr. Gladstone's last speech in the Unionist case, he said nothing, and said it with almost unpardonable dulness. The only thing he said—to perpetrate a bull—was what he did not say. In recapitulating Mr. Herbert Gladstone's predictions as to the work of the session that it would be devoted to Irish Land purchase, Irish local government, &c., he said that it would deal with Irish land, but said nothing about Irish local government. That omission to say anything was the only noteworthy thing in the whole speech.

As the Tories are taking to themselves the credit even for the revival of trade (in which case, by the way, they should also, as Mr. Labouchere suggests, take the discredit of the influenza), they will doubtless attempt also to annex the credit for the evening opening of the British Museum. The attempt should, if only in justice to others, be nipped in the bud. Although the opening takes place under a Tory Government, little credit attaches to them, since for year after year they opposed the proposition in the House of Commons. Nor were Liberal Governments much better. The person really entitled to credit in the matter is an Irish member—Mr. Bernard Molloy, who for five years previous to the Government's assent kept pegging away at the subject, and persistently moved the reduction of the British Museum vote until he had carried his point. We hear so much of the evils of Irish members "meddling" with "our affairs" that it is additionally fitting to give honour in this case where honour is due.

"My idea," said Mr. Labouchere yesterday in defending the policy of reticence, "is to first build the house before discussing the style of furniture." Certainly; but in applying the figure to the political situation, the question at once arises, What belongs to the house, and what is only furniture? In the case of Home Rule, for instance, let us leave over the details of furnishing by all means; but in order to build the house it is essential to know the principles on which it is to be constructed. Mr. Labouchere would find some difficulty, we fancy, in getting persons to build him a house unless he gave them some idea of its elevation.

CADBURY'S COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength-sustaining principle of the flesh-forming constituents of the Cocoa-nib. Delicious, nutritious, easily digested, and at great economy a Sixpenny packet forming fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa. It is a most valuable

SOME POETASTERS.*

It is always in autumn and winter, in the melancholy seasons of decay, that our poetasters sprout and put forth their pretty leaves. Then publishers rub their hands, and critics their eyes, as they gaze upon all that is prepared for them—aghast at the perpetual stream of bad verse that flows through England, and will never be dried up. What need is there for so much rhyming? Are we to encourage it? Are we to accept it as a dreadful fact, like all the feeble piano-playing and singing which everywhere in England goes down as delightful? In no other country does dilettantism, does the slip-slop of the amateur, succeed as it does here. And yet we are told that England's glory is in her poetry! Take this florid volume of "sensational poems" by E. J. Cooper and taste its quality. In France no publisher would care to put his name on the title-page. And the French are not strong in poetry. But we English, with our glorious record as a nation of poets, can yet print such stuff as the following:—

> Once cherry-cheeked and silver-voiced,
> The blue-white features now are moist
> With Death's foul slimy dew:
> The voice that once with laughter rang,
> Or gave entrancement when you sang,
> Will come no more from you.

Here is a companion volume to Mr. Cooper's which Miss Owens Blackburne supplies. It is called "Con O'Donnell; and other Poems and Legends for Recitation." One of the funny poems, "after the manner of Lord Tennyson," begins thus:—

> A daughter of the house of Belwether,
> Hight Millicent. Two eyes had she; a nose;
> A mouth; locks glinting with a shim'rous sheen
> Worn in a spate" . . .

Another, in burlesque of Browning, has these lines of very inferior Calverley:

> Mutton then? So, we come to our muttons.
> Imprimis (Latin that) *comprenez-vous*;
> Last—verb—pronoun interrogative.
> Ay, 'tis so, I walked on the *boul.*

This is all.

Now let us pass to something grandiloquent, something pitched in the serious key: "The New Pandora," by Harriet Robinson. Why will American ladies try and write poetry? Cannot they be content to look beautiful and to marry English lords? It is not in reason to suppose that they can write five-act plays in excellent blank verse.

Mr. Wilton's collection of sacred verse shows that he has taste, and some refinement of touch. We might call his manner the diluted Keble manner: very fluent, but, alas! very thin.

He is not so exhausting, however, as Mr. Vaughan, who calmly prints 2,559 English rhymed renderings of Welsh proverbs, which his father—not he—produced in the leisure of a long life. As a dictionary or book of reference, this may have value; as a poetry book, we infinitely prefer "Bradshaw."

Mr. Newsam's "Reveries, Rhymes, and Rondeaux" have been published already in the *Girls' Own Paper* and elsewhere. They show little power on the part of the writer to do more than say what is commonplace in a conventional way.

Mr. Aidé must not resent it if we put him with the poetasters. We do so because he deliberately publishes a third edition of his "Songs Without Music" before revising, polishing, cutting down, or cutting out any of it. Some lyrics are very pretty, though we object to such a title and such a refrain as "My Sweet Sweeting." It is bad art; and it argues a want of literary tact to let such a maudlin term of endearment stand.

The little "Romance of the Postage-stamp" will not offend any one who reads it, though metre and rhythm are things of which Mr. Palmer does not estimate the importance. But he knows all about stamps, and that is enough.

*1. "The Embalmed Heart; and other Sensational Poems." By E. J. Cooper. (Dean and Son.)
2. "Con O'Donnell; and other Poems." By E. Owens Blackburne. (Dean and Son.)
3. "The New Pandora; a Drama." By Harriet H. Robinson. (Putnams.)
4. "Benedicite; and other Poems." By R. Wilton. (Wells, Gardner.)
5. "British Reason in English Rhyme." By. H. Halford Vaughan. (Kegan Paul.)
6. "Reveries, Rhymes, and Rondeaux." W. C. Newsam. (Griffith and Farran-)
7. "Songs without Music." By Hamilton Aidé. (Bell and Sons.)
8. "Through Fifty Years: the Romance of the Postage Stamp—1840-1890." By J. W. Palmer.

NEW BOOKS.

THREE ATLASES.

A perfect atlas *de luxe* is Mr. Bartholomew's "Library Reference Atlas of the World," just issued (Macmillan). The whole volume is clearly printed, largely designed, and stoutly bound. Also the very useful plan of printing titles and numbers on the *back* of the maps is adopted. Altogether this atlas is emphatically one that may be recommended.

Stanford's "London Atlas of Universal Geography" is a useful work which has reached a third edition, quarto. Many of the maps are very clear, but "England," curiously enough, has been so conscientiously done, within limits that are too confined, as to make parts of it a little confusing to consult. And, by the way, Altringham is now thought an old-fashioned way of spelling, whilst the schoolboy terror "Braich y Pwll" should be given thus in three words (meaning "the arm of the bay"), not in two.

A map of Europe plentifully bespattered, in red, with such cabalistic terms as elder duck, zinc, wine, asbestos, borax, pumice-stone, anchovy, alum, cranberry, and potatoes, with many more, strikes one a little oddly at first blush in turning over the pages of Bartholomew's "Atlas of Commercial Geography." The serious purpose of the thing, however, is excellent, and the idea is well carried out in the clearly drawn set of maps just issued in a handsome volume (Pitt Press Series) by Messrs. C. J. Clay and Sons.

THROUGH THE EASTERN CAUCASUS.

"A Trip through the Eastern Caucasus, with a Chapter on the Languages of the Country." By the Hon. John Abercromby. (Stanford.) Englishmen who have time and money to spare—and it need not take very much of either—and who are sighing for fresh territory to explore might do worse than turn their footsteps towards the Eastern Caucasus. Mr. Abercromby started from Tiflis, and in a six weeks' tour succeeded in crossing twice the main chain of the Caucasus by passes little used except by natives, and in visiting the famous wall of Derbend and the famed art village of Kubachi, in Daghestan. He had, on the whole, a very enjoyable time, a circular letter which he received from the Governor-General of the Caucasus to all in authority acting like a charm, and ensuring for him wherever he went the utmost hospitality. For himself and two attendants he purchased four horses for £20, and after a month sold them for £13. To one attendant he paid three roubles a day, and to the other fifty roubles a month, his expenses altogether being at the rate of about £2 per day. Mr. Abercromby had no very startling adventures and he has no exciting story to tell. His book is a simple narrative of his journeyings from day to day, but it contains much information about customs and peoples and a country of which the ordinary reader knows next to nothing. His descriptions of bas-reliefs, sculptures, and old artistic metal work, which he saw at Kubachi are especially interesting, and it is evident that in that far-away village there is a mine of ancient workmanship which succeeding tourists might do good service in investigating. To the grammatical structure and affinities of the languages of the Eastern Caucasus, Mr. Abercromby devotes considerable attention, and the book contains several maps, pictures of groups of different types of inhabitants, and other illustrations.

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City Notes.

HEAVY LOSSES AT LLOYD'S.

The underwriters at Lloyd's are having painful impressions of the severity of the gales which have been raging. Wrecks have been exceptionally numerous even for this season, and many total losses of valuable vessels and cargoes have been posted. The complete list of casualties will not be known for a long time yet, but it is certain to be very heavy. Very high premiums have been paid on overdue ships, rising to as much as ninety guineas in the case of the *Erin* which was reported in a disabled condition by an Atlantic liner during the gale.

THE POSITION OF NITRATES.

The want of agreement between the nitrate companies continues, and, what with speculative sales and alarm at the position of the industry, prices remain at a low level. There has been an advance on the lowest quotations, Primitivas having dropped down to 14, and now standing at 15¼; but no one can tell what fluctuations may take place. At the present price of nitrate—that is, 8s. 3d. per cwt.—very few of the companies can work profitably, and even if they can cover cost of production, their property is being exhausted, and sooner or later there must be a catastrophe. The Rosario Company is quite ready, we understand, to enter into an arrangement to restrict production so as to equalize supply and demand, but they insist that their exceptionally favourable position should be taken into consideration in fixing the quotas for each oficina. A remunerative price would be 9s. 6d. per cwt., and while that would pay the companies, it would not check consumption. At a higher figure other manures would come into competition with nitrate. There is very little doubt that more regard is paid by some at least of those who control these companies to the Stock Exchange quotation than to the real interests of the industry.

THE PROPOSED CHINA CLAY UNION.

The China Clay Union is hanging fire, and it is doubtful whether it will come off. Up to the present, at any rate, some of the largest mine-owners have held aloof, and without them no union would be effective. A capital of at least two millions would be necessary to buy up the properties in Cornwall and Devon. China clay has a much wider use than in the production of earthenware. Very large quantities are used in the making of paper, in the bleaching and sizing of calicoes, and for other purposes. The production last year is estimated at 450,000 tons, about half of which was exported. Almost every country in the world receives supplies from England, the foreign mines being quite inadequate to meet the demand abroad.

THE BUILDING CRISIS IN ROME.

A report received from Consul Franz on the building crisis and house property in Rome, although written towards the end of 1889, only deals with 1888, so that there has been time for much to happen since then. The building fever, helped by the combined action of the Government and the municipality, raged between 1882 and 1887, and the income yielded by houses went on rising in every part of Rome. On an average the increase was from 17 to 37 per cent. on previous incomes. Since 1887 house rents have not appreciably fallen, but landlords are compelled to spend more on their property and maintain them in a better sanitary condition. Since the collapse property has not been easily disposed of, and capital which has been employed in building speculations remains entangled, to the great detriment and serious risks of the banks which made the advances, and the firms engaged in that line of business. One of the banks most seriously involved was obliged to suspend payment, but a loan of £1,600,000 was given by the Banca Nationale, in order that some of the buildings which had been commenced, both in Rome and Naples, might be brought to completion. It is believed that there is room for reasonable extension, and that what is wanted is a supply of fresh capital for investment in finished and inhabited houses. The increase of public wealth in Rome since 1870, solely connected with house property and building transactions, has been enormous. Considerable capital has been flowing in from many directions—State, private, and Church—but there is a want of circulating capital, and depression prevails. It appears that a good deal of British capital is invested in Roman bonds and securities of different kinds.

The Ladies' Corner.

HAIR-DYEING AS A FINE ART.

Hair-dyeing is rising to the level of a fine art. A woman who dyes hair is a "specialist." Her business she calls her "practice"; and, like a fashionable physician, she makes up her appointment-book three or four days deep. Mrs. Fairbanks, who has her consulting rooms in Bond-street, is a striking example. It was with difficulty (writes a lady representative) that I could get a short chat with her, so busy is she. She showed me her book, in which she had registered appointments for three days in advance. Mrs. Fairbanks is a middle-aged woman, and her own hair is an advertisement. She has a mass of auburn tresses, and "Every hair my own," she said:

"What is the most popular tint?" I asked.—"Golden-auburn," said Mrs. Fairbanks. "There are half-a-dozen tints, and it takes about two hours to change the colour of a woman's hair, so I can only see about four people a day. I am always careful, however, to get one customer away before another arrives, as ladies like privacy in the mysteries of their hair."

"But can't people dye their own hair?"—"Yes, they can; but it is best to have the first two applications from the hands of an experienced person. I make a study of the hair and the complexion, and try to get tints that will match the skin. Then there is the difficulty with amateur hair-dyers of getting the same shade over the whole head of hair. I sometimes have women come to me who have made the most fearful mess of themselves with hair dyes. There are women with actually green hair, and in the heads of others are tufts of grey and red, when they have failed to get a consistent dye."

Mrs. Fairbanks is an enthusiast in her profession. She pulled out a tress that she had dyed for some one, and exclaimed: "There's hair! There's colour for you! I think that's glorious. Now here is a tress of grey hair. I am going to dye this to a rich golden. I shall be in this and darker tints during the week, and at the end of the time my hands will be like a nigger's. The tints are very permanent. They usually last a fortnight; on some hair they last a month. The time depends on the nature of the hair, you know."

TO-DAYS NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

GIFFEN, ROBERT. "The Growth of Capital." (George Bell and Sons.) [Cloth. Pp. 170.]

"HASMUEL." "Charles Franklyn of the Camel Corps." (Smith, Elder and Co.) [A story in one volume. Cloth. Pp. 298.]

"JOHN LAW." "A Manchester Shirtmaker." (Authors' Co-operative Publishing Company.) [Paper covers. Pp. 168. Price 2s.]

LATHROP, LORIN, and ANNIE WAKEMAN. "Lal." (Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith.) [A novel in one volume. Boards. Pp. 316. Price 2s.]

MERRIMAN, HENRY SETON. "Suspense." (Bentley and Son.) [A novel in three volumes.]

RICHMOND, WILFRID. "Economic Morals." (W. H. Allen and Co.) [Four lectures delivered at Sion College in Lent, 1889. Preface by Canon Scott Holland. Cloth. Pp. xiv., 134.]

ROACH, E. M. "Dick Chichester; or, The Wooing of the County." (Bristol: Arrowsmith.) [A novel in one volume. Cloth. Pp. 348. Price 5s.]

RUSSELL, W. CLARK. "An Ocean Tragedy." (Chatto and Windus.) [A novel in three volumes.]

SCOTT, E. P. "Stanley: and his Heroic Relief of Emin Pasha." (Dean and Son.) [Cloth. Pp. 246. Portraits and illustrations.]

SHALER, N. S. "Aspects of the Earth." (Smith, Elder and Co.) [A popular account of some familiar geological phenomena. Cloth. Pp. 344. Illustrations.]

Bord's Pianos.—23 per cent. discount for cash or 1½ per month (Seven Guineas, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated lists free.—CHAS. STILES and CO., 14, Soper-street, Queen-sq., Holborn, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

Publishers' Announcements.

THE NEW BOOKS OF THE SEASON.

LADY DUFFERIN'S JOURNAL OF VICE-REGAL LIFE IN INDIA, 1884-88. Fourth Edition. Portrait and Map, 2 vols. Crown 8vo, 24s.

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B B	AA	R R	NNN	N	U	U	M M	MM	S
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BARNUM and BAILEY will LEASE OLYMPIA, completely fitted for immediate exhibition purposes, for their unexpired term, to wit, from Feb. 24 to April 1 next.

MEMORIAL TO BISHOP LIGHTFOOT.

An influential meeting was held at Trinity Lodge, Cambridge, yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Dr. Butler, vice-chancellor, when it was decided, on the motion of Sir George Stokes, Bart., to take steps to procure a personal memorial of the late Bishop Lightfoot to 'commemorate his noble character, and his signal services to the Church and to learning. The memorial will be in the form of a portrait, to be executed by Mr. W. B. Richmond, A.R.A., and to be placed in the Hall of Trinity College.

A GIFT OF £2,000 FROM MR. PARNELL.

Mr. W. J. Corbet, M.P. for the eastern division of county Wicklow, has announced to the ratepayers of Arklow that Mr. Parnell and Lord Carysfort have agreed to give £2,000 each towards a fund of £10,000 necessary to complete the harbour of that town. The people of Arklow have resolved to raise £3,000 in aid of the project, it being understood that the remaining £3,000 will be sought from the Treasury.

THE BROWNING SOCIETY OF BOSTON.

The Browning Society (says a Boston telegram to the *Herald*) held on Tuesday a memorial service in King's Chapel. Among those present were Oliver Wendell Holmes, Robert C. Winthrop, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and Lieutenant-Governor Haile. Professor W. J. Rolfe, who presided over the exercises, read the introductory address of Colonel Higginson, the president of the Society, who was unavoidably absent. The Rev. Dr. Charles Carroll Wereff delivered the memorial address, and Christopher P. Cranch, the translator of the "Æneid," read a poem from his own pen.

FOURTH EDITION.

"WAR UPON ENGLISHMEN! VILLAINS ALL!"

THE RAVINGS OF THE PORTUGUESE PRESS.

The newspapers of Lisbon are now publishing articles to the effect that the opposition to England may be carried too far. One journal states that agriculture in Portugal would suffer seriously if the country were deprived of coal and machinery from Great Britain. Others, however, continue their hostility, and this is what one says:—"War upon the Englishman! War, yes war, upon the gang of thieves, war without truce or quarter, war in every shape and form. Destroy England's commerce, show up her dishonour. Let Europe know what cowardly rascals live in the midst of mankind who cringe to powerful Bismarck and to the United States, but are insolent when they feel they can be so with impunity. The English are a mean race, who have got on by deceit, embezzlement, villainy, robbery, and corruption. Let every Portuguese who loves his country regard the name of England as synonymous with the vilest vices. We call upon our countrymen, under pain of defilement, to shake no Englishman's hand. If a Portuguese woman listens to the addresses of an English thief she will be dishonoured. It is our first duty to our children to teach them to hate the accursed spawn of Norman and Saxon pirates, and to grow up to avenge the infront given to their fathers. Villains! Villains, all!"

A shopkeeper in a leading Lisbon toilet told the *Daily News* correspondent that Miss Serpa Pinto, the too famous Major's daughter, bought at his shop yesterday a packet of pins. Shortly afterwards she took them back, and asked him to exchange them because they were English. As he had no others in stock, he said he could not. The lady, however, said that she must insist on his taking them back, and this he did, so as not to vex a customer. "Will you have the goodness, then, to get German pins?" "No," he said; "if the boycott goes on, I shall take them from England as usual, but get my pin-boxes labelled in Paris."

"LOYALTY" AND "DISLOYALTY" IN THE DOMINION

WHAT THE FRENCH CANADIANS SAY.

A Dalziel's telegram received to-day from Ottawa says that in the Dominion House of Commons yesterday Mr. Mulock dwelt upon the loyalty of French Canadians. Devotion to the throne was inculcated by the Catholic bishops and taught by the Catholic clergy. Mr. Laurier said every Canadian was devoted to the Sovereign, but if it was intended to build up a great nation of Canada the colonial status was not suitable. What was sometimes called disloyalty was only the expression of the colony's anxiety for the future. Mr. Peter Mitchell suggested that the country should be informed of the neglect of Canadian interests in the Behring Sea by the Imperial Government, and condemned the scheme of Imperial Federation, and declared that the Canadian people would never surrender any legislative right.

THE ROSSENDALE CONTEST.

Regarding the announcement from Rossendale published by the *Standard*, the well-informed London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* is in a position to say "that no such offer has been made, and that there has been no concert among the members of the late Government on the subject. More than one member of the late Cabinet holding a seat in the House of Commons whom I have met to-day had never heard of this wonderful offer."

THE BRITISH COMMANDER'S ANSWER.

The steamer *Ladrie*, which has just arrived at New York from Rio de Janeiro, reports that the Brazilian authorities there have been acting in an unwarrantable manner towards foreigners. They actually had the audacity to order an Austrian corvette to leave the imperial city which it was flying, and leave the harbour. The Austrian captain replied by unmasking his guns, and thus prepared for action, the corvette sailed round the harbour. Fortunately for themselves, the Brazilian commanders did not venture to open fire upon the defiant foreigner. A British merchant vessel was then given a signal order to go, and replied by taking down the British flag which she had previously displayed, and replacing it with a gorgeous new one She also was not molested.

THE KHEDIVE AND MR. STANLEY ON THE NILE.

The Khedive took a trip on Monday night on board Messrs. Cook's new steamer *Rameses the Great*, and was highly pleased, especially with the electric lighting and the search. Yesterday Mr. John Cook entertained on board this splendid steamer the Egyptian Ministers, Mr. Stanley, General Grenfell, the principal officers of the British and Egyptian armies, and also many other leading residents, who were invited to the trial trip of *Rameses the Great*, which holds eighty passengers most comfortably. All this great advance in shipbuilding shows the enterprise of the firm in spending British capital in Egypt, and the tremendous strides made for the comfort of winter visitors, who are now enabled to travel luxuriously and quickly up the Nile.

LORD HARTINGTON ON THE DISSENTIENT LEADERSHIP.

It is now quite settled that Lord Hartington will go to Egypt. It is doubtful if he will meet Mr. Chamberlain, because this gentleman intends to be in England at all events before the end of the first week of the session. It is not true (the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says) that there has been any formal delegation of the leadership of the Dissentient Liberals to Sir Henry James. He is quite entitled by friendship, by coincidence of opinions, and by the estimation in which he is held by the Brookes's Club section to speak for them. Mr. Hartington's absence, but that there has been a scrupulous avoidance of anything which might imply disregard of Mr. Chamberlain, who will certainly assume a general leadership of the little party. Practically there will be no appointment; but it is believed that should it be necessary to call the members together Mr. Chamberlain would be asked, if he were present, to preside.

MR. JUSTICE MANISTY.

On inquiry at Bryanston-square this morning it was found that Mr. Justice Manisty had not passed quite so favourable a night. His lordship had about six hours' sleep, and cost made to take food, but his temperature is somewhat higher.

MR. CARNEGIE'S GIFT TO A CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Mr. Carnegie has presented a copy of Raphael's "Madonna San Sisto" to the Pittsburg Catholic church.—*Daletel.*

THE ELECTION OF COUNTY COUNCIL ALDERMEN.

The Progressist party on the London County Council held their meeting yesterday afternoon at Spring-gardens, to further consider the question of the two new aldermen. There was not so large an attendance as at the previous meetings. It was arranged that the whole party should vote solid on the selected candidates. Professor Stuart was again the most favoured candidate, and until it is decided whether Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, who is a Commissioner under the Act, and is now acting as such in the settlement of debts and liabilities as between the London Council and the counties of Surrey and Kent, can give a second vote it is likely that Mr. Vincent K. Barrington is a good second in the absence of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre. Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Q.C., is very popular as a candidate, and so, it is declared by a well-informed correspondent, is Mr. George Howell, M.P., whose name was put forward for the first time yesterday.

MR. THORNYCROFT'S BRIGHT STATUE.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* says he has had a view of the "sketch-model" for his statue of John Bright, which is to commemorate the association of the great tribune with Rochdale. The statuette, modelled in black wax, stands in the place of honour in the sculptor's studio at Kensington. Mr. Bright is represented as he might have appeared when confronting a great assembly. He looks in his mature prime, standing in an easy pose, with his right hand advanced, the left holding the notes of his speech. The orator's attitude does not suggest a passage of glowing rhetoric, but rather an argumentative mood. Mr. Thornycroft has chosen to express vividly the characteristic resoluteness of Mr. Bright when fighting for some great principle. The height of the statue itself will be nine feet. It will be cast in bronze, and stand on a pediment of granite, unadorned as befits the simplicity of the Friends. The total height of the monument will be about 20 ft., standing on the splendid site in front of the Rochdale Town Hall, and easily seen from every side, it will make a noble addition to the statuary of northern towns. Mr. Thornycroft, who will receive £2,000 for the commission, does not expect the work to be finished for eighteen months.

MR. H. N. GLADSTONE AND MISS M. RENDEL.

THE BRIDAL HYMN, BY MR. AUSTIN DOBSON.

The marriage of Mr. Henry Gladstone and Miss Maud Rendel, daughter of the well-known M.P., will be celebrated this afternoon at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. The wedding party will start from the Carlton-gardens about two. The church will not be very extensively decorated, but pretty arrangements of beautiful flowers will be dotted about, and a cluster of tall palms will be arranged so that they wave over the heads of the kneeling bride and bridegroom. Admission to the church will be by ticket, but a special space will be reserved for the intimate friends of both houses. The service will be fully choral, the vocal portion being sung by a selection from the choirs of St. Margaret's and of Westminster Abbey.

A unique feature of the ceremony will be a bridal hymn specially composed for the occasion by Mr. Austin Dobson, a relative of the bride. This hymn has been set to music by Miss Dobson, the poet's daughter, whose "setting" was sent in anonymously, and selected by the organist from among several other compositions of a similar kind. The hymn runs as follows:—

All-wise, All-great, whose ardent plan,
Ordained the woman for the man,
Look down, O Lord, on these who now
Before Thy sacred altar bow.

Almighty ruler, in whose hand
True marrow and its issue stand,
Wisdom of the Trinity Blessing,
We can but know: our all is Thine.

Summer and winter, seed and grain,
The joyjoinedpathat comes of pain,
The unknownwill that good we call,—
Thou in thy balance-mess all.

Throughout their life-long journey still
Guide Thou these two in good and ill
And wherever it be wayward,
Be with them, Father, to the end.

The service will be conducted by the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, brother of the bridegroom: the Venerable Archdeacon Farrar, vicar of St. Margaret's; and the Rev. Edward Talbot, brother of the late Mr. J. G. Talbot, and cousin of the bridegroom by his marriage with Miss Lyttelton. Mr. Gladstone will actually marry the couple, and Archdeacon Farrar and Mr. Talbot will assist.

The bride's costume is of ivory gros grain brocade, with a Court train, the front of the dress being draped with mimosa lisse embroidered in white and silver. A chatelaine of orange b ossoms crosses the bodice and falls over the side of the skirt. The bride will be given away by her father, Mr. Stuart Rendel. The bridesmaids' dresses are of ivory gros grain, trimmed with velvet and bed biscuit-coloured Irish point lace. They will wear large white fet hats trimmed with ostrich, and will each carry a lovely posy of lilies of the valley and delicate green foliage, tied with long green ribbons. To each bridesmaid the bridegroom has presented a true-lover's knot brooch of green enamel, with pearl centre. The bridegroom will be supported by his brother, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., who acts as best man. Mrs. Stuart Rendel's gown is of olive green poplin and Lyons velvet trimmed with rich passementerie, and bonnet and mantle en suite. Mrs. H. C. Goodhart, sister of the bride, will wear a costume of fawn-coloured vicuna over a skirt of strawberry and gold brocade, with soutache bodice of green velvet.

In addition to the list of guests mentioned yesterday the entire Gladstone and Rendel families will be present at the wedding, as will also Lord and Lady Rosebery, Lord Northbourne, Lord and Lady Herschell, Lord and Lady Tweedmouth, the Hon. Lady Stepney, and Mr. and Mrs. Yates Thompson.

After the ceremony the party will return to the Carlton-gardens, where there will be a reception. The bride and bridegroom will stay a short time, and will then depart to Polesden Lacy, which has been lent to them by Sir Walter and Lady Farquhar. The bride's travelling dress is of chartreuse vert and tabac cloth, with embroidery on biscuit cloth, and a jacket and hat *en suite*. After a honeymoon of about a fortnight, the couple will return to 10, St. James's-square where they will reside with Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone during the Parliamentary season.

In addition to the list of presents published yesterday Miss Rendel has received from Captain and Mrs. Noble a diamond crescent; Mr. and Mrs Westmacott, a diamond crescent; Mr. and Mrs. George Rendel, antique gold and enamel bracelets; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Goodhart, diamond and sapphire bracelet; Lord Granville, pearl and lace fan; Mr. and Mrs. John Morley, book; Sir William and Lady Harcourt, pair of silver candlesticks; Miss Helen Gladstone, arm-chair; Dr. and Mrs. Wickham, writing case; Mrs. Harry Drew, silver gipsy kettle; Mr. Hamilton Rendel, opal and diamond ring; Mrs. Clement Wedgwood, wedgwood vase; Lord Northbourne, water-colour drawing; Lord and Lady Herschell, silver bowl; Lord and Lady Tweedmouth, pair of silver candlesticks; Lord and Lady Stepney, silver and enamel vase; Miss Helen Gladstone, arm-chair; Dr. and Mrs. Wickham, writing case; Mrs. Harry Drew, silver gipsy kettle; Mr. Hamilton Rendel, opal and diamond ring; Mrs. Clement Wedgwood, wedgwood vase; Lord Northbourne, water-colour drawing; Lord and Lady Herschell, silver bowl; Lord and Lady Tweedmouth, pair of silver candlesticks; Lord and Lady Stepney, silver and enamel vase; Sir John Lubbock, antique silver tea caddy; Sir Lyon and Lady Playfair, embroidered blotting book; Sir Thomas and Lady Farrer, Roman bronze candelabra; Mr. and Mrs. James Bryce, bronze clock; Sir Henry Lawrence, bart., and Lady Lawrence, bracelet; Mr. and Lady Fowler, onyx and enamel vase; Sir John and Lady Aloye, silver dessert dish; Sir Raymond and Lady Burrell, silver-box; Viscountess Parker, silver butter-boat; Sir Henry and Lady Roscoe, framed photograph; Sir Edward Watkin, silver five o'clock tea set; the Attorney-General and Mrs. Webster, inlaid table; Lady Philipps, screen; Lady Jane Large, silver bowl; Lady Helen Munro Ferguson, silver scent bottle; Mr. Munro-Ferguson, silver tray; Lady Pease, fan; Sir Charles and Lady Russell, travelling clock; Sir James Carmichael, fan; Margaret Lady Sandhurst and the Hon. Miss Mansfield, scent bottle; Lady Rosamund Chris ie, China figures; Sir Myles and Lady Fenton, case of knives; Lady Stephen, silver scent bottle; Sir Henry and Lady Cunningham, silver-mounted glass bottle; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Harrison, books; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Lang, books; Mr. and Mrs. Yates Thompson, butter dish; Lady Greville, silver scent-bottle; Mr. and Mrs. Pryce, silver hand mirror; Mrs. Arthur Sandeld, antique silver box; Mr. Hungerford Crewe, silver chatelaine; Hon. Ashley and Mrs. Ponsonby, silver sugar basin; Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Buxton, silver ornament; Mr. Joseph Davis (Aberystwith), amethyst brooch; Mr. and Mrs. Ainslie, silver-gilt dessert spoons; Miss Margot Tennant, small silver violin; and numerous others. It seems that the number we announced yesterday of the presents sent to the present given by the women of Monigomeryshire was incorrect; and the real list amounted to no less than 3,000.

Among the presents which Mr. Henry Gladstone has received are: from the bride, her miniature portrait, by Miss Rosenberg; Mr. Gladstone, a silver plate; Lord and Lady Rosebery, silver inkstand; Mrs. Armitstead, silver sugar-basin; Lord and Lady Granville, silver candlesticks; Mr. Stuart Rendel, reading-candle with shade and case; Lady Herbert of Lea, two silver candlesticks; Lady Wolverton, silver bowl; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gladstone, silver dessert knives and forks; Dowager Lady Phillimore, bell; Lady Stapylton, paper knife; Dowager Lady Mount, salver; Lady Rodney, pocket edition of Shakspeare; Lady Frederick Cavendish, antique clock; Lady Penrhyn and Miss Glynn, fur carriage wrap; Lord and Lady Hobhouse, inlaid Indian inkstand; Mr. Munro Ferguson, M.P., Bohemian glass; Mr. and Lady Loucha Warner, two silver candlesticks; the Dean of Durham and Mrs. Lake, silver handblotter; Sir Robert and Lady Hardy, dressing-bag; Hon. Lady Stepney, two silver candlesticks; Lady Heaney, bone and silver paper-knife; Rev. Harry and Mrs. Drew, revolving bookcase and books; Miss Helen Gladstone, arm-chairs; Mr. Herbert Gladstone, proof print of Millais's portrait of Mr. Gladstone; Rev. Stephen and Mrs. Gladstone, two standard lamps; Sir Charles Tennant, inlaid table and other furniture; Canon Russell, typith case; Hon. A. and Mrs. Lyttelton, small table; servants at Hawarden Castle, gold watch-chain.

The house in Carlton-gardens, which Mr. Stuart Rendel has recently bought from Lord Ripon, has been for nearly half a century in the Ripon family. It is built on part of the grounds of old Carlton House, and stands at the Marlborough House end of Carlton House terrace. It is semi-detached, having Lord Wantage's house at the back of it. It faces a great Tory stronghold, including the Carlton Club and the houses of Mr Arthur Balfour, Mr. Henry Matthews, and Lord Forester. Curiously enough, Mr. Mathews's house once belonged to Mr. W. E. Gladstone, and here Mr. Henry Gladstone was born. Mr. Rendel's house looks out at the west side into the gardens of Marlborough House. In the centre of the large dining-room, a very lofty apartment, twenty feet high, stand two large ebony and glass cases, which contain the presents, and these will no doubt be the centre of attraction this afternoon.

Earl Sydney is very much improved to day.

Earl Spencer has finally determined not to sell the library at Althorp.

It is intended to follow up Tuesday night's meeting in London on Irish land purchase by others which are to rouse the country.

Sir George Trevelyan is staying at his seat, Wallington, Northumberland. He comes to town next week.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain was present last night at a meeting in support of Mr. Parker Smith's candidature for Partick.

Sir George Verdon, who has just arrived in London from Australia, is confined to bed with influenza, and is quite unable to attend to any business.

The statements which have been forwarded with regard to the will of the late Mr. C. R. M. Talbot are said to be erroneous.

Mrs. Ormiston Chant, the well-known lady speaker, left Liverpool in the *Germanic* yesterday for a three months' tour in the United States as a purity and temperance missionary.

It is stated that Miss Dwyer Gray, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Dwyer Gray, M.P., was one of six young ladies received as nuns into the Order of Sisters of Charity yesterday.

The various companies interested in the Transatlantic mail and passenger traffic have entered into arrangements for improving the tender service in connection with the steamers calling at Queenstown.

The circle of the Tenants' Defence Association is complete, every county in Ireland being enrolled. The subscription list has already reached nearly £40,000.

Lady Granville has given her name as patroness of a concert to take place in February at Princes' Hall, Piccadilly, organised by the Armenian ladies of London, in aid of the *Hatiadan*. Lord Herschell's name figures on the list of patronesses.

Colonel Rhodes has sailed from Cape Town for England in the *Drummond Castle*. Lord Chesterfield, who has been visiting the Cape Colony, is a passenger by the same steamer.—*Reuter.*

The appointment of Mgr. Gruscha, Chaplain-General in the Austro-Hungarian army, as Prince Bishop of Vienna, in succession to the late Cardinal Ganglbauer, is gazetted at Vienna this morning.—*Reuter.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF GORDON.

AN INTERESTING ARTICLE IN THE *CONTEMPORARY REVIEW*.

In the new number of the *Contemporary Review* there is a most interesting article, giving some "Recollections of a Voyage with General Gordon." The writer of the article has had access to the diary of a skipper who, in 1882, conveyed Gordon in a small trading schooner from Mauritius to the Cape. Gordon was very communicative and quickly established himself as a favourite with all on board; and in these ten pages we have a very life-like and entertaining picture of his striking and curious personality—of his "stern resistance to all fuss," but his faddiness about a mysterious box made out of wood from his Forbidden Tree; his terror of sea-sickness (he wanted to bribe the skipper to put into port: "how many hands are of courage there must be," reflects the diarist), but his "positiveness" in insisting on sitting on deck in rain; his mystical studies in the Bible, but his voracious reading of the newspapers.

Of the actual pieces of conversation recorded by the skipper, some of the most interesting are concerned with his dread of "society." The "true and only reason" for throwing up his appointment in India was, he said, that "he could not put up with the ways and customs of the high social circle in which he was expected to move. (Dress for dinner, dress for evening parties, dress for balls, dress and decoration, decoration and dress! day after day. I could not, said Gordon, 'stand the worry of it, and rather than do so I gave up the appointment.'" But though Gordon went further he fared little better. If for no sooner had he arrived at Cape Town than he went to an evening party at the house of a wealthy and influential citizen, and gave this account of his adventures:—

"At last the time came," he said, "when we had to tack ahead and drop anchor in the dining-hall. I was offered the arm of my hostess, and, buckling on to the post side, I made good headway for some time. As we approached the door of the dining-hall, I could see that it was too narrow to allow both room for two cluster under full sail. I therefore dropped behind, and allowed my hostess to sail ahead, but failing to keep a proper look-out, I stupidly planted my foot on my escort's dress-tails, and rent the garment. For my heinous blunder I received a wild look of disapproval, and I shall not easily be forgiven. During the evening I fell into several other mistakes, and when I rose to leave the company seemed as heartily relieved as I was.

The whole article is full of good things and will be eagerly read by all admirers of Gordon.

THE INVALIDS AT THE VATICAN.

Our Rome correspondent writes:—Mgr. Jacobini is now almost convalescent, and the same may be said of Mgr. Stonor. Crispi is much better. The good state of the Pope's health continues excellent. He sends constantly to inquire after Mgr. Jacobini.

MR. BARON HUDDLESTON.—AN OPERATION.

Mr. Baron Huddleston, who has been very unwell for some days past, underwent an operation at the hands of Sir Henry Thompson yesterday, and we are glad to hear is progressing satisfactorily.

MRS. LANGTRY'S ILLNESS.

Mrs. Langtry still continues very seriously indisposed. According to the latest bulletin, she is suffering from "an acute attack of blood-poisoning accompanied by severe fever," and her medical attendants will compel her to keep her bed for some time.

SERIOUS RIOT IN BOHEMIA.

The Vienna newspapers to-day report a most serious riot among the glass-workers in the district of Gablonz, Bohemia, the centre of the glass trade. Five hundred of the men attacked some of the glass-cutting mills at Neuderf and Wiesenthal and broke up the machinery. There were severe conflicts between the police and the rioters, of whom two were killed and several wounded. Last evening the military force stationed at Reichenberg was despatched to the scene of action.—*Reuter*.

STRANGE SUICIDE OF A SERVANT.

Dr. Danford Thomas, coroner for Central Middlesex, has been informed of the somewhat singular death of an aged domestic servant named Louisa Stutchbury. She was in the employ of Mr. W. T. Lawes, a publican, of Upper-street, and was seen on Monday evening by the potman to be in her usually cheerful condition. Towards midnight, however, she was missed, and was found dead in a cistern at the top of the house face downwards in about two feet of water.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

It was the intention of the Prince of Wales to return last evening to Sandringham after attending the wedding of Miss C. de Murrieta and the Duc de Sermoneta. He however postponed his return owing to a slight cold, which rendered it advisable not to undertake the journey. The Prince is not confined to the house, as his indisposition is not at all serious.

FAREWELL SUPPER TO MR. TOOLE.

The members of the Bons Frères Club entertained Mr. J. L. Toole at a supper at the Café Royal last evening prior to his departure to Australia. Mr. Henry Irving presided, and among the company were the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, Sir James Linton, P.R.I., Sir J. Pelsston, M.P., Sir J. Monckton, Mr. Montagu Williams, Under-Sheriff Beard, Mr. Clement Scott, Mr. J. Hatton, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Wilfard, Mr. Forbes Robertson, Mr. Rutland Barrington, Mr. Willie Edouin, Mr. H. Leslie, Mr. G. Conquest, Mr. Ben Davies, Mr. Lawrence Kellie, Mr. Marius, Mr. A. Chevalier, Mr. C. Founds, Mr. D. James, the Chevalier Tivadar Nachez, and Mr. Leo Thomas, the president of the club. The proceedings did not commence till after midnight, and were prolonged until an early hour.

According to custom the first toast was "Our Noble Selves"—a sentiment which was received with a tremendous amount of bell-hammering and the utterance of strange wild cries on the part of the Bons Frères present. The health of Mr. Toole was proposed by Mr. Henry Irving, and responded to in the popular comedian's best form. The Lord Mayor, who represented the guests, made a lengthy and able speech, after which he was by acclamation elected a Bon Frère and invested with the badge of the order.

BREAKDOWN ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

This morning, an accident at the entrance of the tunnel connecting Farringdon-street with King's cross Station delayed the traffic for a considerable time, and caused much annoyance to city-bound passengers. A heavy goods train broke down on the line in such a way as to block entirely both the Midland and the Great Northern lines. A breakdown gang was set to work as soon as possible, and after a delay of an hour or two the traffic was resumed.

A BALFOUR FORGED LETTER.

The *Dublin Express* states that the letter recently published purporting to be from Mr. Balfour to Sir Frederick Milner on the state of Ireland, was not written by Mr. Balfour or with his knowledge.

THE WIFE OF A COREAN OFFICIAL MOBBED.

A Daily's telegram from Washington reports that the wife of the Secretary of the Corean Legation was almost mobbed by curious women anxious to study her peculiar costume. Through an interpreter she expressed her astonishment at their rudeness.

IMITATION COFFEE BEANS.

A New York telegram to *Daily's* reports the discovery of a system of imitating coffee-beans. These beans, which are difficult of detection, are made of flour, water, and an unknown ingredient like mucilage.

SNOWED UP FOR FOURTEEN DAYS.

A Daily telegram from Chicago states:—"Three theatrical companies have been snowed up on the Central Pacific Railway during the recent storms. The Howard Variety Company, which is recruited entirely from Europe, and largely from England, occupied one car for fourteen days. Their sufferings were terrible. The supply of food and fuel fell short, and the cold was intense. The officials were powerless to help them."

SLAVES AT ZANZIBAR.

The agreements made last year between the Sultan and the British Consulate, regarding the freedom of all slaves entering the Zanzibar dominions, and the freedom of all children born after January 1, 1890, appear to remain entirely inoperative at present.

THE RAILWAY RATES INQUIRY.

The Railway Rates inquiry was resumed this morning at the Westminster town-hall. Mr. Balfour Browne, Q.C., continued his address referring to the terminal charges under an agreement between the London and North-Western and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways, and complained that some of the railway companies had unduly delayed putting in statements as to their terminal charges. He pointed out to the Commissioners that while the Midland Company asserted that under the terminal charges they lost £437,000, the Great Western figures showed they had gained £18,000.

A BIG DANUBE NAVIGATION COMPANY.

TWO MILLIONS AND A HALF FOR NEW VESSELS.

The Exchange Telegraph Company is enabled to state that the negotiations which have been carried on for some time in London for the formation of a gigantic company for the navigation of the Danube and Save, in competition with the Austrian Staatsbahn Gesellschaft and the Russian Garatebühne Society, have at last been successful. The new company will be started with the help of English, American, and Roumanian funds. The work which it will undertake includes the destruction of the rocks at the mouth of the Danube as provided by treaty, and upon it the sum of £600,000 is to be spent. Ships of a better construction can then be employed on the river. About £2,400,000 sterling is to be spent in shipbuilding, and it is understood that a large proportion of this will be sent to the Tyne. The new company will be authorised by the Roumanian and Servian Governments to levy tolls upon ships using the improved waterway. The scheme has been brought to a successful issue, in spite of the continued opposition of the Austrian Government. On the other hand, the Russian Government is decidedly in its favour, and Germany does not oppose it.

A TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

This morning the benediction of a clergy house at St. Augustine's, Stepney, took place under somewhat singular circumstances. It stands on the site of some wretched rooms, where the clergy have lived for six years and which literally reeked with sewage, three cesspools being found under them, and a drain with no exit, when the foundations of the new building were laid. One of the cesspools, under the leg of his bed, had gone through the ceiling on the first, and the rooms were so low and small that the ceiling could be touched and the door opened by any one sitting at the table. The new and handsome building, erected at a cost of £4,000, with all the newest modern appliances, such as electric bells and speaking-tubes, forms a strange contrast. The bottom floor is entirely devoted to parish rooms, the second to those of the clergy accessible to the parish, and the upper stories are the private apartments. A noteworthy feature is the flat roof arranged for walking exercise, whence London lies at one's feet in a panorama. There was a high celebration of Holy Communion at eleven o'clock, the Rev. Frank Freshfield Smallpeice being the celebrant. An appropriate sermon was preached by Canon Luckock, of Ely. At two o'clock a number of parishioners and their friends sat down to a luncheon, and at the evening service the Bishop of Bedford will be the preacher.

A RAILWAY VAN ON FIRE.

Last evening, on the Ffracombe Railway, a van in which a number of navvies were travelling caught fire, owing to a barrel of naphtha suddenly igniting. The men leaped out of the windows and doors on to the line. When the engine was stopped several of the men were found to be burned, one so seriously that he had to be taken to the North Devon Infirmary, at Barnstaple.

MORE REMINISCENCES BY PROFESSOR TYNDALL.

Professor Tyndall was entertained at luncheon yesterday by the members of the Ulster Reform Club, Belfast. Replying to the toast of his health, Professor Tyndal said that in conversation with him on one occasion Carlyle compared the British Empire to a mansion cut up into two parts, with a back room open to all the burglars of the world. This, he said, would be the inevitable condition of England if Ireland were separated from the mother country and turned into a place where French, American, and other enemies of England could work their will and pleasure against her.

THE CREWE MURDER.—TWO SONS ARRESTED.

Yesterday two sons of the Crewe clothier who was murdered on the highway on the night of the 25th were arrested on a charge of having caused their father's death. The prisoners looked very pale, careworn, and depressed. Davies's sons driving home with the dead body, the former, on walking home, had a butcher missing from Davies's shop has been found. It is stated that the blows inflicted upon the deceased might have been caused by it. Blood has been found on the apparel of both the prisoners. They were remanded.

THE CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

A Reuter's telegram, dated Hannanah, January 29, states that the 18th game in the match for the Chess Championship ended in a draw after six hours' play. A correspondent in a later telegram states that the 16th game in the match between Gunsberg and Tschigorin was begun by the former, who adopted the Ruy Lopez opening, Blackburne's variation being selected. The game resulted in a draw on the 56th move, Tschigorin managing to secure a perpetual check, although his adversary had the best of the position. This makes no actual difference in the score (draws not counting), which stands—Gunsberg, seven; Tschigorin, five; drawn four.

ARRESTS FOR SUNDAY TRADING IN RUSSIA.

The authorities in the various governments of Russia are making vigorous efforts to do away with Sunday working throughout the Empire. In Odessa the police have arrested many people for trading during the time appointed for Divine service. It is hoped that the English shipowners visiting Russian ports will encourage the authorities by not hiring labourers on a Sunday, and making their sailors work, which is now almost invariably the case in every port frequented by our shipping.

THE YACHT RACE FOR THE AMERICAN CUP.

Mr. Jamieson, the Dublin distiller, owner of the famous yacht *Jyce*, is having a yacht built at Southampton. Much mystery is observed about the vessel and her destination, but there is little doubt that she is being specially built to bear away the palm from the American yachts. The following are particulars of her measurement:—Length, over all, 111 ft.; length on the water line, 83 ft. 6 in.; lead ballast on keel, 70 tons; length on keel, 54 ft.; draught, 13 ft. 6 in.; beam, 19 ft.; structure, composite; sail area, 7,500 square feet. The most notable feature in the new yacht is her centre board, which will be 27 ft. long.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AS CARPET MANUFACTURERS.

In consequence of the great demand for cheap Oriental carpets in Russia, the Government (says a correspondent of the *Sheffield Independent*) have decided to start a carpet factory in St. Petersburg. The workmen will all be Asiatics from Chorasan, the Achal Tekké oasis, Bokhara, and Khiva.

THE REPEATING RIFLE IN GERMANY.

Next week the Garde du Corps will be equipped with the new small-bore repeating rifle; and by the 1st April the whole peace effective of the German Army will be armed with this weapon. Three rifles have been made in Germany, manufactured, so that the whole supply made by the factory at Steyer, can be used for the reserves. Germany has thus once more anticipated all other armies in adopting a new armament.

MR. O'BRIEN'S ACTION AGAINST LORD SALISBURY

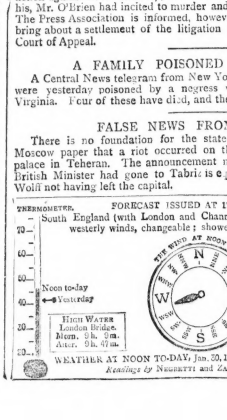
Notice of appeal has been given on behalf of Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., against the refusal of a Divisional Court to grant him a new trial of his libel action against Lord Salisbury, the Premier having stated that, in a speech of his, Mr. O'Brien had incited to murder and the commission of other crimes. The Press Association is informed, however, that efforts are being made to bring about a settlement of the litigation and to avoid the arguments in the Court of Appeal.

A FAMILY POISONED BY A SERVANT.

A Central News telegram from New York says:—A family of eight persons were yesterday poisoned by a negress woman servant at Point Pleasant, Virginia. Four of these have died, and the rest are in a precarious condition.

FALSE NEWS FROM TEHERAN.

There is no foundation for the statement telegraphed from Tiflis to a Moscow paper that a riot occurred on the 23rd inst. in front of the Shah's palace in Teheran. The announcement made in the same telegram that the British Minister had gone to Tabriz is equally untrue, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff not having left the capital.


THERMOMETER.
FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
BAROMETER
South England (with London and Channel).—North-westerly to south-westerly winds, changeable; showery to fair, and *vice versa*.
THE WIND AT NOON TO-DAY.
Noon to-day
Yesterday
Noon to-day
Yesterday
HIGH WATER
London Bridge.
Morn. 9h. 59m.
After. 10h. 19m.
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, Jan. 30, 1890.—Cloudy and damp; light airs.
Readings by NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S *Instruments*.

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

BANK RATE SIX PER CENT.—STOCK MARKETS DULL.—THE SETTLEMENT OCCUPYING ATTENTION.

The Bank of England directors at their meeting this morning decided to make no alteration in the official minimum, which therefore remains at 6 per cent. In the open market there is a strong demand for money in connection with the payments on the Stock Exchange, and 6 per cent and upwards is freely paid for advances for the day. The discount rate for three months' bank paper is nominally quoted 5½ to 4⅞ per cent., but little if anything is done at the higher figure. Rumours of gold withdrawals are still very rife, and the market is a very unsettled one.

There is little disposition to enter into fresh speculative transactions on the Stock Exchange, operators being too busy with the final arrangements in connection with the settlement. The tone of markets generally is dull, and many of the changes are to lower prices. Consols for money are weak and ⅛ lower, while in the House Railway market there is a general slight decline. North Eastern is especially heavy on the weakness of the pig iron market. Several descriptions are now quoted ex the dividend. Foreign Stocks are steady to firm, though little business appears to have been done. Latest advices from Buenos Ayres report the gold premium as 121½ per cent. American railroads are all lower on the news that the Union Pacific and the Chicago and North Western Railways have given formal notice of their withdrawal from the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association, owing to the President of the Association having declared that the traffic alliance existing between them was a violation of the rules of the Association. It is stated that the withdrawal involves the dissolution of the Association. Canadas are weak in sympathy with American. The traffic shows an increase of £3,464 on the combined system. Mexican Railways are quiet.

The Eastern Kentucky Land Exploration and Development Company (Limited) is a new company, comprising, it is stated, 368,000 acres of land, or thereabouts, of coal and timber lands in and about Pike County, within the great Appalachian coal-field. The capital is £1,000,000, in £5 shares, which 95,700 are ordinary shares and 300 are deferred shares. The deferred shares will receive no dividend in any year until the ordinary shares have received 10 per cent. in that year. The deferred shares will then receive half of the remaining profits of the year, subject to reserve. The present is an issue of the share capital, of which 74,700 ordinary shares are offered for public subscription. The vendor will receive £65,000 Six per Cent. Debentures, bearing interest as from January, 1892, and at least 25,000 ordinary shares (fully paid) in part payment of the purchase-money. The subscription list opens to-day.

The prospectus is issued of the Glass Bottle Industries (Limited), which is an amalgamation of twenty-four bottle manufactories in the United Kingdom, brought about for the purpose (among other objects) of adopting the use of machinery in the manufacture of glass bottles, "and saving of expenses by concentration of businesses and management." The share capital is £1,400,000, divided into 100,000 Ordinary shares of £10 each (of which 75,000 are now offered for subscription), and 40,000 Seven per Cent. cumulative Preference shares of £10 each. Subscriptions are also invited for £350,000 Five per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock in amounts of £100 each.

The North Metropolitan Tramways Company propose to increase the capital of the company by £100,000, and in view of the probable introduction of electricity as a motive power for propelling the cars, power has been taken to authorise its use. The directors state that the results of the arrangement entered into with the Electric Traction Company for working the company's cars on the Barking-road section, have been satisfactory. The electric cars have run 34,385 miles and have carried 409,095 passengers. The cost to the company for electric traction has been 4¾d. per mile run (including the wages of drivers), which is less than the average cost per mile run for horse traction over the entire system.

The Home and Colonial Marine Insurance Company, which has been in existence since 1862, is about to be wound up. The Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation will take over the business of the company.

TRAFFICS.—Grand Trunk (main line) £680 *increase*: (Chicago and Grand Trunk) £2,849 *increase*: (Detroit section) £65 *decrease*.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet with a moderate demand. Probable sales 7,000 or 8,000 bales. Futures are three and a half points lower.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Caledonian and North British Preference ½. *Receded*: North Eastern ½; South Western ½; Brighton Deferred, and District ¼; North Western, Midland, and North British Deferred ⅛ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Rises*: Egyptian Daira ⅜, Mexican Six per Cents. ¼, French Four and a Half per Cents. ⅛, the Three per Cents. ⅜, Greek 1881 ¼, Turkish Group 2 ⅜, Hungarian Gold ⅛, Peruvian 1870 and 1872 1-16. *Receded*: Uruguay ¼, and Egyptian Unified ⅛.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Improved*: Pennsylvania shares ⅛. *Lower*: Union Pacific shares ¼, Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅜, Wabash Preference ½, Erie Shares and Second Mortgages ⅛, Illinois Central, Atlantic and Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ¼ each, Lake Shore, Norfolk and Western Preference, Ontario, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—*Advanced*: Lombardo Venetian 1-16. *Receded*: Grand Trunk First, Second, and Third Preferences ¼ each, the Guaranteed ⅛, and the Ordinary 1-16.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		Chi., Prefrences ...	107½ 8/4
Consols (2½) money	97⅛	North Western ...	127 ⅛
Do acct	97⅛	South Western ...	154⅜ ⅝
Do. 1903	99⅝ 100	Manchester & Sal.	80 2 xd
2½ per Cent ...	97⅛	Do. A ...	80 0
Local Loan Stocks	103⅞ 3/4	Met. Consolidated ...	75⅜
India 3½ per Cent	107 ⅜	Do. District ...	23 ⅜
Do. 4½ ... do	77¼ 2	Midland ...	143 ⅜
Egyptian 1885 ...	81¾ ⅜	North British ...	72 ⅛
Mex. Fd. Ass. 6	21¾ ¼	Do. Def. ...	45⅛
Do. 3 ... Scrip	20¾ ⅜	North Eastern ...	169¼ 70
Birmingham 5½ ...	111	North Stafford ...	115 15
Liverpool ...	21¾ ¾	South Eastern ...	147 xd
		Do. Deferred ...	67⅛ ¾ xd
FOREIGN STOCKS.		Taff Vale 1111 ...	99 9
Argent. 5 pct. 1111	81 ⅝		
Do. 5 p.c. Scrip	64⅛ 4/3	FOREIGN RAILWAYS.	
Do Treasury ...	91 ⅛	Canada Pacific ...	75⅜ ⅛ xd
Austrian Gold ...	95 ⅜	Can. Pacific Shares	35⅛ ⅜ xd
Do. Silver ...	71 ⅛	Chic. Mil. & St. P.	71⅛ ⅜
Braz. Scrip 1111	71¾ ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande	17 ⅛
Do. part paid ...	10⅝ 9/10	Do. Pref. ...	61⅛ ⅜
Buenos Ayres ...	120⅜ 1⅜	Illinois Shares ...	122 ⅜
Do. Cedulas 1 ...	40 1	Lake Shares ...	124⅝ 9
Chilian 4½ ... 1111	133 2	Mex. Cen. New 8th	19¾ ⅜
Costa Rica A ...	89 ⅜	Mex. Nat. A Stock	13 ⅛
Do. B ...	89 ⅜	N.Y. Cen. Shares	103⅜ ⅛
Egypt. State Daira	102¾ ⅜	New York Ontario	19⅛ 2/3⅛
Do. Unified ...	93¼ ⅜	Erie Shares ...	28⅛ ⅜
Do. Guaranteed	107⅜ ⅜	Do. 1st. Mort.	101⅛ ⅜
Do. Da. 1st Instal.	85¾ ⅜	Norolk & West. Pref.	64⅜ ⅜
French 5 p. c. Rnte	95¼ 7⅛	N.Y.P. & Ohio 1st M.	85⅜ ⅜
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnte	105¼ 6/5	North Pacific ...	77⅛ 8/4
Greek 5 p.c. 1111	71⅜ ⅜	Ontario Shares ...	19⅜ 7
Hong Gold Rentes	88 ⅜	Phil. & Read. Sh. ...	13⅛ 20
Italian ...	92⅜ 3/4	1st Preference ...	72⅜ 3
Mexican 3 per Cents	21¼ ⅜	Union Pac. Shares ...	49⅜ ⅛
Do. Certificates ...	17 7/16 9/16	Wabash Pref. Shares	35⅜ 4/3
Do. 6 p.c. ...	22¼ ⅜	Do. Gen. Mort. ...	91 ⅜
Portuguese ...	65⅛ ⅜	Grand Trunk 2nd	12 11/16 1/16
Russian 5 p. c. 1111	98⅛ ⅜	Do. First Pref. ...	13⅛ ⅜
Spanish 4 p. c. ...	72 7/16 9/16	Do. Second Pref.	80 ⅜
Turkish 1111 ...	102 4	Do. Third Pref. ...	27⅜ ⅜
Series A ...	89¾ 90	Do. Guaranted ...	73⅛ ⅜
Series B ...	89¾ 8/4	Mexican Ordinary	19⅜ ⅜
Series D ...	17 9/16 11/16	Do. First Pref.	29 ⅜
4½ p.c. 1111 ...	90 ⅜	Do. do. 2nd Pref.	14¾ ⅜
Tpc. Debntz ...	90 ⅜	London & West ...	87 ⅜
4pc. Debntz ...	90 8	Do. Deferred ...	21⅜ ⅜
Uruguay Unified ...	71¼ 3/4	Metropolitan ...	163 ⅜
Virginia Funded ...	41⅜ 3/4	Metropolitan Dist.	43⅛ ⅜
U.S. 6's 1111 ...	103¼ ⅜		
		BANKS.	
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		Alliance Bank ...	154 15/4
Caledonian ...	120¾ ¼	City Bank ...	23¼ 3/4
Great Eastern ...	83⅛ 4/3	Consolidated Bank	9⅝ 9
Great Northern ...	143⅜ ⅜	Imperial Ottoman	11 3/16 5/16
Ditto A ...	117⅛ 8/5	London and Country	91 4
Great Western ...	150 ⅜	Union of London ...	41¾ 2/4
Holland Railway ...	53 ⅜	London and West ...	113 4⅛
Lancs. and York ...	151 ⅜	London Joint Stock	49⅜ 1/4
Brighton Ordinary	134 6 xd	National Provincial	58 8
Brighton A ...	143⅜ ⅜ xd	Stand. Bk. S. A. rica	60 1
Chatham (Ordinary)	21⅜ 2/4		

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Anglo-American ...	10⅞ ⅛	Ocean Land ...	12⅛ ⅜
Do. Prof. ...	8⅜ 7	Sutherland Land ...	4⅛ ⅜
Brandon Submarine	12 ⅜	Transvaal Land ...	1 ⅛
Canada Land ...	13⅜ 1/4	G. F. & S. Africa ...	5⅜ 6
Ditto Reversion ...	13⅜ 1/4	Rio Tinto Company	13 20
National Telephone	6⅛ ⅜	Rosamond's Exploration	4⅜ ⅜
Globe Teleg. Trust	8⅜ 9	Southern Land ...	⅜ ⅛
		Eastman's Ordinary	13⅜ ⅜
		Do. Preference ...	6 ⅜
		Edison's Copper Co.	2⅜ ⅜

MINES.	
Indian Consolidated	3/0 4/0
Mysore Reefs ...	5 3/16 7/16
Oregums ...	2 1/16 3/16
Cape Copper ...	5⅜ ⅜
Namaqua ...	3⅜ ⅜
Mashonal Buyer ...	6⅛ ⅜
Rio Tinto ...	15 5/16 7/16
Tharsis Sulphur ...	7⅜ ⅜
Dolcoath ...	13⅛ ⅜
Sa. Cruz Copper ...	12⅜ ⅜

TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES.	
Anglo-American ...	10⅞ ⅛
Do. Prof. ...	8⅜ 7
Brandian Submarine	12 ⅜
Canada Land ...	13⅜ 1/4
Ditto Reversion ...	13⅜ 1/4
National Telephone	6⅛ ⅜
Globe Teleg. Trust	8⅜ 9

TRAMWAYS, ETC.	
London Gen. Om. ...	8⅜ ⅜
London Omnibus ...	12 13
London Tramway ...	14¼ 15⅜
North Metropolitan	13⅜ ⅜

WATERWORKS.	
Chelsea Waterworks	3⅜ ⅜
Grand Junction ...	181 183
Kent ...	2⅜ 8⅛
Lambeth ...	2⅜ 6
New River, New ...	9⅜ 7/8
Sthwrk & Vauxh'll	1⅜ ⅜
W. Middlesex ...	2⅜ 6

GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.	
Gaslight & Coke A	2⅜ ⅜
Imp. Continental ...	2⅜ ⅜
South Metro. A. ...	3⅜ ⅜
Do. B. ...	2⅜ ⅜
Do. C. ...	2⅜ ⅜
London Electric ...	3⅜ ⅜
Metropolitan ...	4⅜ ⅜

MISCELLANEOUS.	
Allsopp ...	⅜ ⅜
Guinness Ord. ...	4⅜ ⅜
Hotchkiss ...	7 ⅜
Bryant and May ...	4⅜ 4⅛
Orpington Brewery	2⅜ ⅜
Liverpool Nitrate...	1⅜ 1⅜
Primitiva Nitrate...	1⅜ ⅜
Salt Union Shares	3⅜ ⅜
P. and O. Sm. Def.	21⅜ 17
Royal Mail Steam	7⅜ 9
Nat. Discount Co.	1⅜ ⅜
Hudson's Bay ...	10⅜ ⅜
Suez Canal ...	9⅛ ⅜
Rand W. Ind. Dock	1⅜ 1⅜
Londonand S. A. K.	3⅜ ⅜

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office,

THURSDAY MORNING.

I well remember (writes a correspondent) once hearing Sir William Gull deliver his soul on medical women. It was at the house of another eminent physician, and several youthful doctors stood round listening eagerly to the words uttered in the slow judicial tone affected by Sir William. "Personally," he said, smiling, "I should only be too pleased to be called in consultation with one of my fair confrères, but such has not often been my fate." Then more seriously, he added: "I think one ought always to help women studying medicine in every possible way. I have the greatest respect for the ladies now practising in London, and feel sure that they must fill far more satisfactorily than the average medical man could pretend to do certain posts. A young child at first would always rather be attended and operated upon by a woman than by a man, though they get wonderfully soon accustomed to 'the doctor.'"

⁂

On the same occasion (continues the same correspondent) I heard him inveighing against the modern craze for tight lacing. "Where is the good," he said, "of ladies bringing their daughters to me—fatigue, backache, loss of appetite, and, what they care far more about, complexion—all due to this senseless habit? Show them diagrams, blood-curdling pictures of their insides 'before and after:' not a bit of good! I tell them plainly the practical effects of tight lacing on their cheeks and noses. Few people guess how many a young fellow is sobered—in both senses—by the fear of the effects of drink on his personal appearance."

⁂

The *Daily Telegraph* has adopted peculiar views on the efficacy of prayer, if the following paragraph from "London Day by Day" is to be taken as a criterion:—"Earl Sydney's illness became very acute on Sunday. Prayers were offered on his behalf at the churches and places of worship at Sidcup, Foot's Cray, and Chislehurst. Lord Sydney, *however*, yesterday appeared much improved." The "however" is good.

⁂

One of Cinderella's ugly sisters gave me a most graphic account of the proceedings at Her Majesty's Theatre yesterday—I mean Mr. Charles Coborn. "The scene in the green-room on Tuesday," said she, or he, "was most grotesque. Imagine us all in our war paint, with false noses, false hair, false eyebrows, false legs—arrayed in the strange and picturesque garments of pantomime, and then picture us excitedly discussing 'L. S. D.' I shall not forget it in a hurry." Mr. Coborn, who was the spokesman of the principals, said it was quite impossible for them to make a satisfactory arrangement with the responsible directors. Nevertheless they all turned up yesterday for the afternoon performance, "and when I found the doors closed, I confess I exclaimed, 'Oh! what a surprise!'"

⁂

The spectacle presented by the hundreds of the poorer people employed in the pantomime who besieged the stage-door was painfully pathetic. I suppose the most generous of all professions will try to help those thus thrown out of work in mid-winter. Here is a chance for Mr. Augustus Harris to heap coals of fire on the heads of his rivals in the show business.

⁂

It is to be regretted that the late Chief Rabbi's arduous duties and theological labours left him no time for committing to writing the reminiscences of his eventful life. One of his earliest dates back to the years of the Napoleonic dominion in the German States, when the Landgrave of Hesse entrusted his fortune to Mayer Anselm, the founder of the house of Rothschild. Dr. Adler remembered how the eminent banker came to the Rabbi in the Judengasse at Frankfort seeking his blessing before he started on his journey to receive the trust by the faithful execution of which he laid the foundation of his family's greatness. The Frankfort Rabbi was Dr. Adler's elder brother, Rabbi Baer Adler, who in 1807 was a member of Napoleon's Sanhedrin.

⁂

The following is one of the many jokes attributed to Dr. Adler:—A beggar who had trespassed once too often on the kind-hearted Rabbi's generosity, threatened that unless he received further assistance he would go to the Society for the Conversion of the Jews and become a Christian. Dr. Adler remained obdurate, and dismissed him, saying that he hoped he would make a better Christian than Jew. The beggar left the office but was summoned back by the Chief Rabbi's beadle. He returned, jubilantly expecting to make his own terms with the "Rao." The latter, however, calmly said; "I am afraid that if you walk to the society's office you will have time to change your mind. I'll send you there in a cab." The beggar made himself scarce.

⁂

The chairmanship of the Board of Customs, so long vacant by the death of Sir Charles Du Cane, will, it is said by the *Civilian*, fall to Mr. Herbert Murray, a son of a former Bishop of Rochester, and the brother of the well-known Rector of Chislehurst. Mr. Herbert Murray was to the late Earl of Derby what Lord Rowton was to Lord Beaconsfield, and Lord Granby to Lord Salisbury. He was something more than a private secretary. He was a trusted friend, and, with perfect civility but with adequate firmness, he kept unwelcome visitors—especially when the chief had an attack of gout—from the Prime Minister. Potent personage as he was at one time, he has dropped out of public cognizance, as so many of our efficient permanent officials do. He is the best of fellows, and has a fund of good stories.

⁂

Thanks to the exertions of powerful friends in the art world the Frederick Tayler fund amounts to over a thousand pounds, which is being carefully invested for the benefit of the family. Unhappily, however, the widow of the late P.R.W.S. has quite recently been seized with paralysis, so that they are plunged still deeper into misfortune. In these circumstances all their artistic belongings are being brought to the hammer, and on Monday next, at Christie's, the shrewdly charitable will have an opportunity of doing a kindly action and acquiring engravings and etchings, both exquisite and rare, at one and the same time. Later on a collection of Tayler's own work will be sold by auction—drawings that will rather surprise those of the present generation who know the artist only by his house and mountain pictures.

⁂

Apropos of the Marquis of Bute's vigorous plea for Greek at the University College of South Wales yesterday, and his protest against Greek being regarded as a dead language, it may be interesting to quote the advice given to a college boy by Emerson, which is quoted in the new *Century*:—

Read the Greek tragedies largely and swiftly in translation, get their movement and flow, and then a little in the original every day. For the Greek is the fountain of language. The Latin has a delicate shore line. But the Greek is without bounds. Then after a pause, he added, half to himself: "Dead languages:—called dead because they can never die."

⁂

Disciples of Carlyle will be interested in the February number of *Igdrasil (late* "The Ruskin Reading Guild Journal"), published by Mr. George Allen, for it contains a fragment "from an unpublished MS. of Thomas Carlyle's in the possession of C. Oscar Gridley, Esq." The fragment, which is an invocation to Igdrasil, is described in the MS. as being "From the Norse," but "the language and ideas it contains appear to me," says Mr. Gridley, "sufficient to stamp it as Carlyle's original work." Here is one characteristic passage:—

O Fathers, O our Fathers, that were alive in love and sorrow, and sore labour even as we! Deep now is such rest, most deep. The stars also rest. Loud are many things, and pass swiftly, but silent; changeless are these now: the divine stars above us, the divine sepulchres below, eternal stars, eternal Spirits of our Loved ones, all hail in silence, fit word of salutation there is none. The reference to "the stars above" and "sepulchres below" at once recalls Carlyle's well-known translation from Goethe:—

Stars silent rest o'er us,
Graves under us silent.

A real luxury for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper, FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA is also a valuable diet for the invalid and delicate. Thomas Wilson, Esq., L.R.C.P., says:—"I have no hesitation in pronouncing your Concentrated Cocoa the best I ever used. It possesses a rich and delicious chocolate flavour. I believe it to be highly nutritious and easily assimilated, and will have great pleasure in recommending it to my friends and patients." To secure this article, ask for "FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA."

THE AMERICAN PROTECTIONISTS.—A HEAVY BLOW.

A package was recently seized in the New York Post Office on account of a suspected violation of the United States Customs regulations. The package came from the German Artistic Weaving Company, Saxony, and was addressed to a commercial agent in that city. It was examined in due course by the Customs officers, and found to contain ribbons with the name of Wanamaker woven in. The incident might seem singular enough to an ordinary foreigner, but here it is fraught with significance, and has caused a very lively political sensation. Mr. Wanamaker is Postmaster-General and an ardent Protectionist. He is also one of the biggest dry goods merchants in America, and has enormous business premises in Philadelphia. He contributed 100,000 dollars to the Republican Electoral Fund during the Presidential campaign, and was rewarded by being made a member of the Government. During the campaign no one spoke up more emphatically for the protection and encouragement of "native industries." Now, it is alleged, the package seized in the post-office proves that Mr. Wanamaker has been having goods manufactured abroad which could very well be made at home, and that he has been guilty, therefore, of the damnable heresy of buying in the cheapest market in preference to paying more for the home-made article. The agent states that Mr. Wanamaker had no knowledge of the package or the fact of his name being woven into the ribbon, but the American public are sadly sceptical, especially in view of the charge made against Mr. Wanamaker during the Presidential campaign, that he was the real owner of a certain factory near Berlin. The Democrats are hugely delighted over this exposé, and confidently expect that it will damage the present Administration as well as afford them a capital electoral weapon.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S NOVEL.

Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., has completed the novel which he began in prison, and the manuscript will soon be in the hands of the printers. Two or three of Mr. O'Brien's friends have read the story, and think very highly of it. It is not directly political, but it deals with Irish life in some of its present phases.

ONE OF MR. BEN TROVATOS.

The London correspondent of the *Nottingham Express* sends the following story to his paper:—A fact which curiously illustrates Ministerial recognition of the uncertainty of political life came to my knowledge to-day. Mr. Gladstone wanting a present for his son's bride on her marriage, bethought him of a pair of magnificent pair of porcelain vases, and sent to obtain them—where do you think? In Downing-street; and herein we have the key to that very curious fact with which I started. When he left office upon the fall of his Government in 1886, Mr. Gladstone stored away in his official residence, No. 10, Downing street, most of his bric-a-brac and other household gods, and there in truth they have remained to this day. Obviously Mr. Gladstone felt amid the political transformation in 1886 that the day would indubitably come when he should be again installed in Downing street. So far Parnell has disputed this confident provision, it was treated by the right hon. gentleman's successors quite as a matter of course. It is really very curious, and if I were not satisfied of its accuracy I should hesitate to accept the story. The vases were removed yesterday to the ex-Premier's new residence in St. James's-square. The other treasures remain under lock and key, to be removed apparently only with the death or retirement from public life of their remarkable owner.

MR. PARNELL AS A PROTESTANT.

Mr. Bernard Manning, hon. secretary to the select vestry of the parish of Rathdrum, writes to the *Irish Times* to-day as follows:—

Mr. Russell, M.P., has on more than one occasion recently asked what has Mr. Parnell done for Protestantism that would entitle him to claim to belong to that religious denomination. As a matter of duty and in fairness to Mr. Parnell, I beg to inform Mr. Russell that Mr. Parnell has ever since the disestablishment of the Irish Church been one of the largest contributors to the sustentation fund of the parish of Rathdrum in which his residence, Avondale, is situate. He is also a regular subscriber to the funds of our parish church while the rector of the parish is patron, and always evinces a readiness to aid in any object for the benefit of the parish. It was mainly owing to Mr. Parnell's action in the diocesan synod that the salaries received by parish rectors who discharge the duties of chaplains to workhouses are not now reckoned against them in computing their stipends under the financial scheme of the Irish Church Body.

THE MEMORIAL TO MISS BIGGS.

It has been decided that the memorial to Miss Caroline Ashurst Biggs shall take the form of a loan fund to assist women students in obtaining education and training for professions. A fund of a similar nature in connection with Newnham College has already proved very useful. The money is lent without interest, and is refunded according to a prearranged rate of payment when the student has obtained remunerative work.

SOCIALISTS AND AN EIGHT HOURS WORKING DAY.

The Bloomsbury Socialist Society is now taking the lead in moving the clubs and organizations in this country which are interested in the question to call meetings, in order "to make the May 1 demonstration in Great Britain universal and successful." In Germany and Austria the trade unions and labour organizations are also actively engaged in preliminary work.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* understands that the labour representatives and others interested in the labour question will use every effort to get the English Government to accept without limitation the invitation of the Swiss Government to a Congress on the subject of hours of labour in factories.

THE ROYAL FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART.

By the courtesy of the Goldsmiths' Company, from whom the Royal Female School of Art has received many favours, the annual prize-giving of this well-known academy was held in the hall of the company yesterday afternoon. After the reading of a somewhat lengthy report, the Prime Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company, Mr. Charles Hoare, distributed the prizes. A national silver medal went to Miss Edith Harwood, and national bronze medals to Misses K. L. Cairn, H. B. Norris, E. M. Flack, and C. M. Kitson. The Gilchrist scholarships were awarded to Miss K. C. Whiteside and Miss F. M. Hodges; the Brightwen scholarship to Miss K. E. Cornish; the Duchess of Westminster's scholarship to Miss K. Turner; the Atkinson to Miss Edith Harwood, who also took the Queen's gold medal; the Clothworkers' to Miss S. A. Hor on, and the Queen's to Miss E. M. Flack. Mr. Roscoe Mullins delivered a short address on Art. He thought that ladies were now taking art seriously. In fact, at the Royal Academy Schools it has been known as the "Ladies' Year." There was no longer any distinction between the work done by women and men. He would advise students not to paint "exhibition pictures." Their art should be for the public use in the art industries. It is advisable that they should adapt themselves to the art needs of the time. He did not consider, moreover, that art had much vitality so long as it bowed down to the false god of Fashion. They were to endeavour to prevail on all their acquaintances to buy works of art rather than works in fashion. The Prime Warden of the Company, the Bishop of Rochester, Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, Frederick Whittington, Mr. Foster Hayward, and The Chisholm also addressed some more or less pertinent remarks to the assembled students. The prize works were on view in an adjoining room.

THE LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.—BISQUES ABOLISHED.

A great revolution has been effected in the laws of lawn tennis. The bisque is no more. Never again will the nervous player spoil his game by wondering whether he should or should not take the mysterious point, and no more prizes will be lost in consequence of the terrible troublesome bisque having been forgotten. This reform was enacted at the annual general meeting of the Lawn Tennis Association, held yesterday at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. W. Renshaw. The old system of scoring with a few modifications has been adhered to, but the abolition of the bisque rendered it necessary to introduce another scale for the purposes of handicapping. This has been done by dividing the 15 into two parts. For instance, there will be 15-½, 15-¾, and 15-¾. 15-½ is equivalent to the half 30 of the old system, 15-¾ means that in addition to the 15 in every game a stroke will be given in one of every four games, while for 15-¾ the receiver of odds will have 30 in three out of every four games, and 15 in the other. The new system is pronounced by experts to be a great improvement on the old one. It was opposed by some of the more conservative members, but as the proposal to adopt it was carried by more than the necessary two thirds majority, it now becomes law. The only other important alteration was as to changing ends during a match. Hitherto, if there has been an inequality in the sides, the players have changed after every game, a practice to which two or three objections existed. The most important of these was that the service was always from the same side, and therefore, if the sun was behind the server, the player with the swiftest service gained a great advantage. The new law provides "that ends shall be changed after every first, third, and every subsequent alternate game," which will materially reduce the advantage to be gained by any player. Proposals to bind the committees of tournaments as to the value of prizes, and limiting the conditions of challenge cup competitions, were characterised as "grandmotherly legislation" and were withdrawn by the respective proposers.

Ford's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 10s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN. Pianos exchanged.

THE NEW CHIEF CONSTABLE AT SCOTLAND YARD.

It is announced that Mr. Melville Leslie Macnaughten has been appointed acting Chief Constable in the room of the late Superintendent Williamson, of Scotland Yard. He was educated at Eton, is in the prime of life, has had Indian experience, and was recently connected with the Home Office.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES AND BURNS.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the genial author of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," writing from Boston to Mr. R. H. Minshall, of Greenock, accepting honorary membership of the Greenock Burns Club, says:—"My dear sir,—It gives me great pleasure to be enrolled as an honorary member of the Greenock Burns Club. You claim Burns as the Poet of Scotland: we all claim him as the Poet of Humanity. His songs had in them the broader 'Declaration of Independence' which our fathers signed on parchment and sealed on the battlefield, and he belongs to us as well as to you—to us who recognise, as he did, that a true and noble manhood is higher than any title kings and emperors can confer upon it.—Believe me, dear sir, very truly yours.—(Signed) OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES."

BARRISTERS AND CHARITABLE RELIEF WORK.

A fairly large number of members of the Bar assembled yesterday afternoon in the luncheon-room in the quiet of Lincoln's-inn Hall, the object being to organize a system of work in behalf of the Charity Organization Society in districts in the vicinity of Lincoln's-inn and the Temple, more particularly in Clerkenwell, Holborn, St. Giles's, and St. James's, Soho. Lord Justice Fry, who took the chair, alluded to the difficulties which surrounded charity on all hands. He praised the Charity Organization Society. The main object of their meeting was to get some barristers to assist in the work with time, attention, and care. There was a large amount of poverty round the Inns of Court. Sir Edward Clarke, M.P., the Solicitor-General, moved a resolution to the effect that the meeting expressed approval of the objects of the society, and invited members of the bar to assist in the work of the local centres of the Charity Organization Society. The objects of the society, Sir Edward remarked, were good, and its modes of action generally were wise. He referred to the difficulty of dealing with individual charity. Two-thirds of the appeals made for such help came from people utterly undeserving of it. There had, consequently, been a tendency to fall back on the proposition that the nation provided for the very poor. That struck away the rooted objection to the receipt of poor relief which was, after all, a good objection. And the strongest objection was that it hurt the giver more than the recipient. But there was a great deal of genuine poverty in Holborn and Bloomsbury, and the society could do a great deal. Early days at the bar were often days of unwelcome leisure which could be utilized by members of the Inns of Court in such honourable work. Interesting addresses followed from Mr. E. Cutler, Q.C., and Mr. C. S. Loch, the secretary of the Charity Organization Society, and the resolution was unanimously carried.

WHAT DISSENTERS WANT.

Amid the noise and confusion attendant upon the continued opposition of a minority of two, the Rev. J. Guinness Rogers yesterday, in the Memorial Hall, delivered his long-expected lecture upon the requirements of Nonconformist Dissenters. The time had come to take action, and although they did not want to touch one farthing of its property, they must insist that the Church of England be freed from State control. Compulsion was futile, toleration was imperfect, and their demand was for perfect equality. The Dean of Manchester had admitted that her liberty would do no harm to the Church; Mr. Rogers went further, and asserted that it was the State which had done the harm all through. The removal of the bishops from the House of Lords; the choice of the parish priest by the people; the equalization of primary and university education for Dissenter and churchman; and the reduction or abolition of tithes—were all reforms which would benefit her greatly. If they asked for a single thing that was not justice, then let their opponents taunt them with inconsistency; and let those of their brethren who advocated a "rest and be thankful" policy remember that not so was English religious liberty partially won. Mr. R. W. Dale, of the *Nonconformist*, who presided, was of opinion that the disestablishment of English and Scotch Churches would be a political reform of the near future.

THE BALLAD CONCERT.

Both Miss Lia Lehmann and Mr. Edward Lloyd were sufficiently recovered from their recent indisposition to attend at the ballad concert which was as well patronized as usual, last night. These concerts fulfil a useful function in familiarizing the many with the perfection of great singers in small matters. Mr. Lloyd gave with splendid emotion "Lend me your aid," from Gounod's "Reine de Saba," and Hatton's "Good-bye, Sweetheart," giving as an encore in the latter instance the hackneyed but ever welcome at these concerts "Come into the Garden, Maud." Mr. Plunkett Greene was as artistic as ever in his dramatic rendering of Schumann's "Two Grenadiers." Mr. Piercy was absent-minded, Neruda played in familiar fashion that most familiar piece, the slow movement from Mendelssohn's violin concerto, and Barrini's tricky but effective "Scherzo Fantastique." Miss Lia Lehmann's chief contribution was Prof. Stanford's scholarly arrangement of the old Irish song "My Love's an Arbutus."

LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

The London and County Banking Company report that the net profits for the half-year amount to £189,995. The directors recommend a dividend of 10 per cent. for the half-year, leaving a balance of £44,637 to be carried forward. The present dividend, added to that paid to 3 th June, makes 20 per cent. for the year 1889. Mr. McKewan, who has been in the service of the bank for upwards of fifty years, about thirty-four of which he has been general manager, has decided to retire. The directors wish that Mr. McKewan's long and eminent services should be recognized by the award of an annuity of £750 for life, in addition to the pension to which he is entitled under the rules of the Provident Fund. Mr. McKewan has consented to accept a seat at the Board. The directors have appointed Mr. William Howard, the head office manager, Mr. James Gray, the chief accountant, and Mr. L. B. James, the assistant general manager, to be joint general managers in the place of Mr. McKewan.

SCHWEITZER'S
COCOATINA
THE BEST AND PUREST
COCOA
AND CHEAPEST
NATURA

DR. SOULE'S
"HOP BITTERS."
THE GREAT APPETIZER AND ANTIDOTE FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.
THEY GIVE NEW LIFE and VIGOUR to the aged and infirm. To all whose employment causes irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic, and Mild Stimulant, these Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic, and stimulating, WITHOUT INTOXICATING.—BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATORS.

PEPPER'S QUININE & IRON TONIC
Health, Strength, Energy.
It quickly arouses great Bodily, Nerve, Mental, and Digestive Strength, promotes Appetite, recurring Health, Strength, and Energy.
Insist on having PEPPER'S TONIC. Bottles 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. Sold everywhere.

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The BEST, and SAFEST, and CHEAPEST.
Large Bottles, 1s. 6d.

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Clarifies the Skin. SOAP.
Sold everywhere.

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Messrs. LATTIMER, CRICK, and CO. beg to state that they have OPENED PREMISES at 87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, for the SALE of the new
GOODYEAR WELTED BOOTS and SHOES

Legion of Honour, 1878. Royal Portuguese Knight-hood, 1888. Gold Medals at principal Exhibitions.
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Patent Sostenente PIANOS are for sale, hire, and on the three years' system. Lists free.
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NATH. | With brass-plated actions, pro-gressive check-lever. Warranted for five years.
Price 18 guineas.

BERRY'S | THREE YEARS' SYSTEM. 14s. per month.
Carriage paid. Lists free.
No deposit or guarantee required. Upright iron grands from 22 guineas.

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Send for illustrated price lists, with testimonials, 150, Old-road, London, E.C.

BORD'S PIANOS | 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 5s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' hire system. Illustrated Lists free, of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, London, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

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are unequalled for Quality and the class of Music. Every instrument fitted with patent Mouse Proof Pedals, and guaranteed five years. Catalogues sent free on application, and inspection invited.—W. BELL and CO., 50, Holborn-viaduct, London, E.C.

TANIOS.—Noted House, Established 1854.—FROMIS AND CO., 239, Commercial-road, E.

MARQUES DE RISCAL'S
FINE
SPANISH CLARET.
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
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LIQUEUR OF THE
Gde. CHARTREUSE
This delicious Liqueur, which has lately come so much into public favour on account of its wonderful properties of assisting Digestion, and curing Dyspepsia, can now be had of all the principal Wine and Spirit Merchants in London and the country at a considerably less price than formerly.—Sole Consignee: W. DOYLE, 38, CRUTCHED-FRIARS, London, E.C.

DOMINO.—Meet me in the Chess-room at the Vegetarian Hotel and Restaurant, Buckingham-street, Strand. Appointments by Leaflet-card and well talk the matter over a cigar and a cup of coffee.

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OPERA AND FIELD GLASSES,
MICROSCOPES, THERMOMETERS,
MAGIC LANTERNS, &c., of every description
Illustrated List free.
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Branches—38, CORNHILL, 122, REGENT-STREET, and CRYSTAL PALACE, S.E.
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THE APPOINTMENT REMINDER
entirely supersedes ordinary watches. All those using it cordially carry "Appointments." PRESIDENT'S Newfoundland "Reminder Watch." Simple in idea, but clears opportunities for many and various other purposes. Illustrated Price-list posted. Decorative circular sent on receipt of address. KENDAL and DENT, Watchmakers to the Admiralty, 61, STRAND, CHARING-CROSS, LONDON. (Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition.)

A NOVELTY in ART WORK.—A unique exhibition of a novel and beautiful application of the art of Flash Lighting, chiefly used in last washing colours, at fashionable studios, to purpose effects of colour, chiaroscuro, dramatic, occasionally, decorative, and hostelries of the residence, &c. An excellent substitute for still. Admission on presentation of address cards. Samples and materials may be obtained on the non-exhibition days, by application, or by letter, communications to be made direct to the works, Derwent Mills, Cockermouth.

SAVE HALF YOUR INCOME and BUY your BUTCHER'S MEAT, Providence, Poultry, and Vegetables direct from the BRITISH FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, Limited, Holborn-circus, E.C. Price List post free on application.

ARMY and NAVY
HOUSE FURNISHING COMPANY
HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM
Co-operative Prices, Monthly or Quarterly Payments.
PROSPECTUS—20, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

A SCOTCH FIRM, manufacturing A Pianos, have room to spare for a London firm who could introduce their Inks in the Counties, Japan, &c.—Address P., and Co., 32, Kyle-street, Glasgow.

LORIMER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES.
The best Tonic in
NERVOUS DEBILITY AND ALL CHEST COMPLAINTS.
"An elegant compound and SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS."—*Medical Press and Circular.*
"It expands the chest, stimulates the nerves and muscles, and gives strength."—*Truth.*
Bottles 6S and 9S doses 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each. SOLE PROPRIETORS, LORIMER and CO., Pharmaceutical Chemists, 3, Commercial-road East, Whitechapel, E.

SAUNDER'S GUARDS HAIR
DYE is the cheapest and best, has no smell, is perfectly harmless, and instantly changes red or grey hair to the most natural brown or black. A trial proves its superiority. 2s. 6d. or 5s. 6d.; free for 4 stamps extra.—J. TOUSSAINT SAUNDER, 283, Oxford-street.

ELECTRIC ELECTRO-VAPOUR
Medical Bath.—53, NOTTINGHAM-PLACE W. Walk or without Appointment.

LONDON PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTION, 8, Lodgate-circus, E.C., and 102, Brompton-road, S.W. Sinclair Gluck, E. O'Dell and Frederick H. Odell, Consulting Phrenologists, assisted by a competent staff, can be consulted daily at 8, 10, and 8. Terms, 10s. 6d. to 42s. Twelve thousand testimonials can be inspected. Lectures Tuesday at Phrenological Hall, Brompton-road, 8 o'clock.

HAMPDEN HOUSE, Phenix-street, N.W.
(near of St. Pancras (Midland) Station).
City Offices: 3 and 4, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.
Students and Gentlemen engaged in Professional or Commercial Pursuits will find here a desirable and convenient family situation. Terms: The House contains, in addition to all usual Club Rooms, upwards of two hundred Bedrooms, Library, Studies, a large Hall, a Masonic Temple, a Gymnasium and Tennis Court, Common Rooms for Separate Societies, &c.—THOS. MOSS, B.A., General Secretary.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.
Supported by Voluntary Contributions.
PATRON—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.
The Society has rescued Two Hundred and Twenty Persons during the past three months for saving or attempting to save life from drowning.
APPEAL is now made for ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS, which will be thankfully received by Captain and the School has a Secretary, at the Offices, 4, Trafalgar-square, W.C.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE,
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INEXPENSIVE Sound EDUCATION at SCHORNE COLLEGE, Godalming. Over 400 Army and Navy boys, Clergy sons, Medical, &c., have been educated in either the Classical or Modern side, and the School has a Record. 30 g.s. a Year, reduced to Brothers and Orphans.—Address Rev. Dr. JAMES.

THEOSOPHY.—A Lady residing in Surrey would like to hear of other ladies or Ancient Literature, Theosophy, &c. Special or Theological Publishing Co., 15, Dane-street, Adelphi.

LISTS CLOSE TUESDAY, February 4th, for Town and Country.
THE PURNELL HIGH-SPEED GAS ENGINE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886, whereby the liability of Shareholders is strictly limited to the amount of their Shares.
CAPITAL £50,000, in 50,000 Shares of £1 each, 50,000 Shares now offered for Subscription.
Payable as follows:—
1s. per Share on Application.
10s. ,, ,, Allotment.
And the balance of 3s. per Share in such amounts and at such intervals as may be decided by the Directors.

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Dudley O. Murray, 3, Crown Office-row (Director of the Provincial Electrical Land Mortgage and Investment Company, Limited).
Charles Bradley, Esq. (Director of the Cheshire Salt Company, Limited), Wooton Grange, Feltham, Middlesex.
William Green, Esq. (Director National Dwelling Society, Limited), 20, Hornsey Rise-garden, N.W.
J. B. Guthrie, Esq., of Messrs. J. B. Guthrie and Son, Iron and Steel Merchants, 74, 75, and 76, Hutchinson House, Bishopsgate-street E.C., and 82a, New-street, Birmingham.
With power to add to their number.
BANKERS.—London and South Western Bank (Limited), Fenchurch-street, E.C., and Branches.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. W. G. A. Edwards, Esq., Cheshire Salt Company (Limited), Wooton Grange, Feltham, Middlesex.
William Green, Esq. (Director National Dwelling Society, Limited), 20, Hornsey Rise-garden, N.W.
AUDITOR.—F. W. Lord, F.C.A., 62, Moorgate-street, E.C.
SECRETARY.—Mr. H. Mackenzie.
REGISTERED OFFICES.—153, Fenchurch-st., E.C.

THE PURNELL HIGH-SPEED GAS ENGINE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).
PROSPECTUS.
This Company has been formed to acquire the very valuable patents for an improved Gas Engine, granted to Mr. J. J. Purnell, together with his business as a manufacturer of Gas Engines, in stock of many existing engines, patterns, engineering plant, &c., with the right to extend the patents to other countries, except the United States of America and Italy.

ADVANTAGES.
The Purnell Gas Engine has been perfected after years of patient labour and study, and is believed to be now entirely free from defects, and to be superior in every respect to any other gas engine on the market, both from the simplicity of its construction, and can be sold at a price 50 per cent. less than that of the most celebrated engines.
The following are amongst the advantages claimed:—
It is fit in advance of all other Gas Engines now in the market, from the simplicity of its construction and reliability.
It is less liable than other Gas Engines to get out of order through dust, dirt, or otherwise.
It is the best in every respect. The explosive power Engine, fitted complete with flask, gas-bag, &c., only occupies a total space of 4 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 6 in. and a height of 5 ft.
There are no slides, or in many other gas engines, as hence there is less friction, and less to clean, causing a consequent saving of time and labour.
The power developed by the Purnell Engine is very great. In confirmation of this, the fact may be mentioned that, at the Royal Show at Leicester, held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, a half-horse power engine (nominal) was worked up to 1¾ horse power, with 2-2 gas pressure.
The small power Purnell Engines, viz.: 2-man power and half-horse power, are specially suitable as well as used for driving dynamos for household electric lighting, for driving sewing machines, for driving office, chopping and mincing machines, shaft-cutting machines, &c., &c.
A number of these engines are already in use driving printing and other machines, and have given in every instance the greatest satisfaction. Many from have been received by the Patentee.
Mr. Percy F. Swaney, C.E., Past President of the Society of Engineers, has carefully tested and reported on it satisfactorily upon this point.

THE PURNELL HIGH-SPEED GAS ENGINE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).
ESTIMATED REVENUE.
Messrs. Crowley Bros. announce that they have already sold over 1,000 Purnell Engines, and are daily going on in this fact, and to the circumstance of the Engine only increase to the Purnell Engine, and taking into consideration the low selling price of the Purnell Engine, which gives it a great advantage, it may be safely estimated that the present 1,000 Engines will be sold annually, yielding a profit of £10 per unit, in addition to allowances for management and establishment charges, to pay a dividend of at least from 20 to 30 per cent.

GENERAL.
The only contract entered into is the contract under which the Company acquires the patents and patent rights (including plant and business) of the before-mentioned inventor, dated the 2nd day of January, 1892, and made between the said J. J. Purnell of the one part, and Mr. J. White, as a Trustee on and on behalf of the Company, of the other part. The Vendor agrees to accept one-fifth of the purchase money in fully paid-up Shares of the Company.
The Vendor will pay all expenses up to allotment. In relation to these matters, and will allow £500 for the acquisition of the patents and certain other patent rights in connection therewith, and subject to the approval of the Directors, the Vendor has entered into certain arrangements which may consist of commissions within the meaning of Section 43 of the Companies Acts, 1867, and applicants for shares will be deemed to have consented to the insertion of the duties and names of the parties to any such contracts as may be entered into.
The Memorandum and Articles of Association, together with a copy of the first mentioned contract, can be inspected at the Offices of the Solicitors to the Company, Mr. W. G. A. Edwards, 153, Fenchurch-street, E.C., Messrs. Paddison, Son, and Fullilove, 14, Gray's-inn-square, London.
Applications for shares should be made in the form accompanying this Prospectus, and must be forwarded to the Bankers of the Company, accompanied by the amount payable on application to the Bankers.
Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the Bankers, Solicitors, and of the Secretary at the offices of the Company.
Applicants for a smaller number of Shares will have their subscriptions returned in full.
In the event of more than 50 Shares being allotted than applied for, the balance of subscription will be carried to allotment.
The Shares to be paid to the Vendor for the patents, stocks, &c., is £20,000 (as to £10,000 in Shares and £10,000 in cash).
London, 15th January, 1892.

THE PURNELL HIGH-SPEED GAS ENGINE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Extract from *Times* newspaper 9th January, 1892.
NEW PURNELL GAS ENGINE.—Many and great improvements have of late years been introduced into the gas engine, it does not appear to have yet attained finality as regards simplicity of construction and economy of working. This would seem to be the case with the Purnell Engine, by means of very simple construction and direct action which has recently been brought out by the inventor. This is the Purnell gas engine, which is driven by a mixture of gas and air, and which is of small size in proportion to power. The mixture of gas and air is admitted at the upstroke of the piston by the opening of a valve, and is fired by the side of the cylinder. The piston on its down stroke compresses the gases, and on the invention of the charge being forced into a red-hot ignition tube, where it is ignited. The ignition is communicated by the change in the gases to the main charge in the propelled upwards. As the piston descends it causes an exhaust valve to open, and the products of the combustion are thereby expelled. It will be seen that this engine is greatly simplified by the admission valve being self-acting, and by having no ignition valve. The engine is controlled by an excellent governor, which is also the invention of Mr. Purnell, at whose works in Wehber-street, Hampstead-road, I recently saw several of these engines working with excellent results. One of these engines of one-horse power nominal was run on the test brake with a measured consumption of only 26 cubic feet of gas per day, thus showing its economy.

INSTITUTED A.D. 1696.
HAND-IN-HAND INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(MUTUAL, both FIRE and LIFE).
LIFE.—Profits divided Annually.
FIRE.—Quinquennially or Septennially.
Bonuses Large. Expenses Moderate. No Personal Liability.
ANNUAL INCOME, £318,609.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS, £2,362,265.
No. 30, New Bridge-street, E.C.

BRIGHTON.—For particulars of the best and most remunerative LODGING HOUSES for disposal at BRIGHTON, where the season is longer and more lucrative than any other place in the country, apply to Mr. DUTTON (Auctioneer and Valuer, 25, Queen's-road, Brighton.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will OPEN on THURSDAY, the 70th January, and CLOSE for London on FRIDAY, the 31st, at 4 p.m., and for the COUNTRY on the FOLLOWING MORNING.

EASTERN KENTUCKY LAND EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).
£60,000 Acres of Coal, Iron, and Timber Properties, comprising Coal and Timber Lands in and about Pike County, Kentucky, on the great Appalachian Coal Field.
CAPITAL £100,000, in 40,000 Shares of £2 each, 20,000 Shares Ordinary Shares, and 300 are Deferred Shares.
The Deferred Shares will receive no dividend in any year until the Ordinary Shares have received 10 per cent. in that year, the Deferred Shares will then receive half of the remaining profits of the year, and the Ordinary Shares the other half, taken power to pay interim dividends.
ISSUE OF 20,000 ORDINARY £2 SHARES, £100,000, of which 74,700 Ordinary Shares are offered for public subscription, payable 5s. on Application, 10s. on Allotment, and the balance in such amounts and at such intervals as may be decided by the Directors.
The Vendor will receive £65,000 6 per cent. Debentures, bearing Interest as from January, 1892, and 10,000 Fully-paid Ordinary Shares (fully paid) in part payment of the purchase money.

DIRECTORS.
Colonel Francis McDonnell, Coal Proprietor, Plaquemenyold, Ute.
Joseph Jenkins, Esq. (Messrs. S. Oppenheim and Sons), 14, Austin-friars, E.C.
T. T. Pearson, Esq., Newton-le-Willows, Director of Pearson and Knowles Coal and Iron Company (Limited).
P. K. Neilson, Esq., Great Wigston, Leicester, Director Price, Walker, and Co., and of the Southern States Land and Timber Company (Limited).
Colonel C. F. Sustees, Mainsforth, Durham.
It is intended to add to a Local Board to assist in the management of the Estate.
BANKERS.—Glyn's (Limited), Lombard-street, and St. James's-street, London, Birmingham, and Branches.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Pinto, Montagu, Oppenheim, and Co., 23, Throgmorton-street, E.C.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Slaughter and May, 18, Austin-friars, E.C.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Whinney, Smith Kirby and Co., 19, Birchin-lane, E.C.
SECRETARY (*pro tem.*).—Mr. Frank E. Harker.
TEMPORARY OFFICES.—194, Falconhall-street, E.C.

This Company is formed to acquire and develop an important Freehold Estate in Eastern Kentucky, bordering on West Virginia: one block of about 60,000 acres, described as lying partly on the Levisa Fork of Big Sandy River and the Tug River; the main boundary of the Estate, together about 68,000 acres, as on the left of the Levisa Fork with the Kelson Valley lying to the South, and along its boundary, the line known as the Virginia Line Pine Mountain Range, Pound Cap.
The main object of forming the prospectus shows approximately the position of the property, within the well-known Great Appalachian Coal Field, with Railway communication, and Canal connection.
The price at which the property is acquired is exceptionally low, as very little capital has been expended in preliminary expenses and providing working capital representing about 2½ duts. per acre.
The property is a magnificent tract of land at almost prairie value, presents an opportunity of taking a share in a property likely to realise good dividends at, it is hoped, no distant date, and holding out the prospect of a 1st Father rise in value commensurate with the development of the immense natural resources of the Southern States, and especially those of Kentucky, in which Northern and English capital is now being invested.
The Commercial and Financial Press of America is now coss antly calling attention to the enormous strides being made in the South, to which the source of prosperity from North and West seems to have set into motion, and the following extract from *Bradstreet's Record* of Baltimore, among others, contain such interesting notes on this district that extracts are appended to the Prospectus:—
Dividends may be looked for by sale on the spot of saw of coal, timber, &c., as it stands, and also by sales on sales of portions of the Estate, as opened out by the Railroads.
At this, of course, not been possible to obtain a survey of this large tract of land which the Company is in fact, but from reports (including a report by Mr. R. Peters, the late geologist), collected for the purpose of the projected Louisville, Cincinnati and Virginia Railway) and other information, the Directors appears very reasonable to believe that Coal will be found in large quantities throughout the Estate, and that there is a quantity of valuable timber exist on it, and that iron is to be found in its vicinity, and possibly within its own borders. The Directors believe that a portion, one out of the many commenced or projected lines mentioned above, which may pass on or near to the early date, the value of the land must at once be enormously increased.
In this connection they think it well to print with this Prospectus extracts from the Official Report of the Kentucky Geological Survey.
The Directors considered it advisable to have a Special Report on the property from Professor Procter; they accordingly instructed the New York representatives of Messrs. Slaughter and May to obtain such a report, the following article summary, dated 20th January, has been received:—
"Coming from the mountain regions to any for valuable coals for coke, gas, and domestic uses; forest of valuable hard-woods; ores of the coal measure to those who desire to work them under quality contiguous in abundance, assuring local markets for coke, ores, &c.
The following branches of business to be done by the Company have been stated as most profitable:—
The Sale of the standing Timber,
The Leasing of the Coal-fields,
The Manufacture of Coke,
The formation of subsidiary Companies, when necessary, for the working of local townships.
The climate is agreeable and salubrious, and the land in the valley portion of the Estate is suitable for agricultural purposes.
The map accompanying the Prospectus, which is compiled from the Kentucky Geological Survey Survey and a map recently issued by the Norfolk and Western Railway, is intended to show the position of the Estate, and the Railway and the extension believed to be projected, and when these are completed they would open up this section of the country, placing it in through communication with the Eastern portion of the States, and providing facilities for the transport of the timber and mineral products of the Property.
The Coal-fields are in the direct line of the North and Western to connect with
The Junction at Shelbyville at Nauton, only about 25 miles south of Pound Gap.
The Kentucky Union, built as well as Jackson, in process of construction over the Blue Grass Country, presumably to Pound Gap.
The main line of which is almost completed.
The Louisville southern, stated to be already at Beattyville, projected down either to Pikeville or Pound Gap.
The Chartarol, completed to Richardson, continuation projected into the western boundary of the larger block, and
The Pennsylvania Extension of the Norfolk and Western Railway, from Ironton to Elkhorn, contiguous to the eastern boundary of the larger block.

The property, consisting of nearly 875 square miles, is generally speaking timbered with large trees of the best varieties, and most in commercial request—walnut, poplar, white oak, and hickory, which would be found very valuable at every the States, in any quantity that can be produced.

According to a report obtained by the vendor, the estate is underlaid with a series of coal seams, the lords which are in thickness from 4 to 8 feet, three cuttings examined having good floor and roof, and the best quality of coking coal, closely analogous to those at Princes Flat (Big Stone Gap), Coalmont, and Flat Top, Virginia, the coal is from the Hitchen seams compares most favourably with the best varieties of Pennsylvania.
Professor Procter of Cincinnati, in the following analyses of these Cokes as compared with those of other districts:—

	Fixed Carbon	Ash.	Sul-phur
Average of 4 Samples Pocahon Coke	94.27	5.03	0.336
Letcher and Pike ,,	89.36	10.36	0.284
5 Samples of Connellsville Coke	89.03	10.344	1.105
4 ,, Chattanooga Iaun.	89.03	10.346	1.105
4 ,, Birmingham, Ala.	87.20	10.546	1.105
4 ,, Pennsylvania	92.80	5.749	0.597
4 ,, West Virginia...	92.39	7.24	0.-2

The Chattanooga and Norfolk and Western, and Ohio Extension, when completed (see map), would open out a ready market at Ironton and Ashland on unsurpassed facilities for any quantity of Coke, which, at present, is imported from long distances; a ready market for the immediate sale for Coke which exists all over the States, especially in the neighbouring State of Ohio.

TOWNSHIPS.
The settling of the mining population attracted by the coal and iron industries should lead to the formation of townships; and towns in this district have rapidly sprung into existence, even those of Decatur, Florence, and Sheffield, &c., &c., Middlesborough, situated in this section, being the most noteworthy.

Professor Procter concludes his Report, written in 1888, upon the part of Kentucky in which this property is situated, in these words:—
"With this combination of coal, iron ore, and forest products, in a region of abundant and pure water, a good climate, and with the Railroads already awaits railway building to induce a phenomenal development. Cities and industrial centres will spring into existence. The lands, well suited for colonization, will speedily be populated; and this region, which is the heart of the South, situated midway between the East and West and North and South, will within a few decades rival in wealth and most populous and prosperous portions of that favoured Republic."
The Vendor, the Vendor, who is also the promoter of the Company, has purchased by contract before mentioned, the Estate, together with all the mineral, timber, and other rights attached, and has fixed the price for the whole of the same at £65,000, payable as to £45,000 which includes his profit, and is to be paid £20,000 in cash, and £25,000 in 6 per cent. Mortgage Debentures, £25,875 in fully paid Ordinary and Deferred Shares, and the balance in cash on the Allotment of Shares at the option of the Directors: no money, however, will be paid over until the property is transferred.
The Directors have, moreover, stipulated that a rebate of £5,000 from the portion of the above purchase-money, payable in cash or Ordinary Shares, be allowed to the Company, to enable them to settle amongst themselves such squatters as may be found located on the property. In addition £10,000 or so of Debentures and Shares the Vendor will be retained as security to deal with squatters, as provided in the contract before mentioned.
The Vendor pays the preliminary expenses (including brokerage), attending the incorporation of the Company and the subscription of the capital up to allotment.
The following contracts have been entered into—
With the 23rd December, 1889, between Lewis Roberts of the one part, and Francis Robert Fay of the other part, and the 23rd day of January, 1890, between the said F. R. Taylor of the one part, and the Company of the other part.
These contracts, with a copy of the Report of Professor Procter, and prints of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, can be seen at the offices of the Solicitors.
Arrangements have also been entered into in connection with the formation of the Company, and the subscription of a portion of the Capital (as to which the Company is a party), which may technically be contracts within the mean ng of the 38th Section of the Companies Acts, 1867. Applicants for shares will be deemed to have had notice thereof, and to have waived all rights to require production.
Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares may be obtained at the Bankers, Brokers, Solicitors, and other Offices of the Company.
If no allotment is made the deposit on the shares the deposit will be returned in full, and if a less number of shares than those applied for be allotted, the surplus deposit on such shares by application will be credited on account of the amount due on allotment.
It is intended to make application for a Special Settlement and Quotation to the Stock Exchange on the
25th January, 1890.
The LISTS will OPEN TO-DAY (Thursday), the 31st January inst., and CLOSE at or before 4 p.m. on the following day. Where no allotment is made, the deposit on shares will be returned on or before Wednesday, February 5th.

THE GLASS BOTTLE INDUSTRIES (LIMITED).
(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890.)
Being an amalgamation of Twenty-four Glass Bottle Manufactories in the United Kingdom, for the purpose of acquiring and developing the use of Machinery in the Manufacture of Glass Bottles and Saving the Economy by Concentration of Businesses and Management.
SHARE CAPITAL, £1,400,000, divided into 700,000 Ordinary Shares of £10 each (of which 350,000 are now offered for Subscription), and 40,000 Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £10 each (Preference Shares as to Capital and Dividend). The instalments on both classes of shares will be payable as follows:—£1 on Application, £2 on 1st February, £2 on 1st March 28th, 1890, £2 on March 26th, 1890, £2 on May 26th, 1890.
Subscriptions are also invited for £350,000 FIVE PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURE STOCK, in amounts of £100 and upwards, payable: 10 per cent. on Application, 20 per cent. on Allotment, 20 per cent. on March 25, 1890, 20 per cent. on March 25, 1890, 20 per cent. on May 25, 1890. Interest to be secured upon the entire property of the Company, and interest will be payable half-yearly on July 1 and January 1; interest to commence from dates of respective payments. Subscribers may pay up in full on Allotment, and 5 per cent. interest will be allowed on such prepayment.
About £500,000 of the Share and Debenture Capital is issued to Vendors, the Vendors in part payment for the properties.

THE GLASS BOTTLE INDUSTRIES (LIMITED).
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
1. Chairman, JOHN WEST DE TATTON EGERTON, M.P. (for Knutsford Division of Cheshire), 3, Seamore-place, London, W.
2. Deputy-Chairman, Percy Lucas Sharp, Esq., C.S. (Past President of the Society of Engineers), 2, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
3. William A. Bevan, Esq. (Director of the Economic Fire Office (Limited), 143, Cromwell-road, London, S.W.
*4. Dan Rylands, Esq., Shepcote House, near Barnsley (Chairman and Managing Director of Dan Rylands, Limited, Hope Glass Works, Barnsley, and 62, King William-street, London, E.C.).
*5. W. Brett, Esq., Glassbourton, Catisfield (E. Brett and Co., Limited), and Fareham, and Calder Glass Works, Castleford, and 65, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.).
*6. William Bagley, Esq., The Chestouts, Knottingley (Messrs. Bagley and Company, Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Knottingley, Yorkshire, and Great Northern Goods Depot, London, N.).
*7. J. J. Candlish, Esq., Seaham Harbour (Robert Candlish and Son, Limited, Seaham Harbour, Durham, and Platform-wharf, 17, 18, and 20, Rotherhithe-street, London, S.E.).
*8. Barron Kilner, Esq., Wakefield (John Kilner and Son), Calder Vale Glass Works, Wakefield, and 3, Farringdon-road, London, E.C.).
*9. E. Lyon, Esq., Lyon, Bevy, St. Helens (Managing Director of Lyon Bottles, Limited, Pea sy Glass Works, St. Helens, Lancashire).
*10. Thomas Turner, Esq., Savile Town, Dewsbury (Thos. Turner and Co., Limited, Glass Bottle Works, Dewsbury).
*11. Thomas Wood, Esq., J.P., Baileyfield, Portobello, near Edinburgh (Thomas Wood, Limited).
* Will join the Board after Allotment.

THE GLASS BOTTLE INDUSTRIES (LIMITED).
CONSULTING ENGINEERS.
Dr. John Hopkinson, F.R.S., 5, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, S.W.
Bernard Dawson, Esq., C.E., 110, Cannon-street, London, E.C.
BANKERS.
Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., 32, Abchurch-lane, London, E.C.
Leeds and County Bank (Limited), Leeds, and Branches.
Parr's Banking Company (Limited), Warrington, Liverpool, and Branches.
The London and Yorkshire Bank (Limited), Barnsley, and Branches.
The Commercial Bank (Limited), Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Branches.
Messrs. Wood and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Branches.
Messrs. J. Backhouse and Co., Darlington, and Branches.
Huddersfield Banking Company (Limited), Huddersfield, and Branches.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp, and Co., 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

THE GLASS BOTTLE INDUSTRIES (LIMITED).
The London, Brunton, Bourke, and Co., 18, Cannon-street, London, E.C. (Chairman, Sir Edmund Campbell and Co., 12, Copthall-court, London, E.C.).
Liverpool: Messrs. George Chamberlain, and Co., Tithebarn-street, and Stock Exchange, Liverpool.
Manchester: Messrs. Pixton and Coppock, Half Moon-street, and Stock Exchange, Manchester.
Leeds: Messrs. Potter and Co., 15, Park-row, and Stock Exchange, Leeds.
Glasgow: Messrs. Buchanan and Hamilton, 43, West George-street, and Stock Exchange, Glasgow.
Edinburgh: Messrs. Mackenzie and Kirkwood, 39, St. Andrew-square, and Stock Exchange, Edinburgh.
Dublin: Messrs. Molony and Murray, 51, Dame-street, and Stock Exchange, Dublin.
Belfast: Messrs. Shaw and Joy, 34, Royal-avenue, and Stock Exchange, Belfast.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Whinney, Goddard, and Co., Chartered Accountants, 23 and 23, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C., and at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow.
SECRETARY (*pro tem.*).—Mr. David Cayen.
TEMPORARY OFFICES.—2, Coleman-street, London, E.C.

THE GLASS BOTTLE INDUSTRIES (LIMITED).
ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
1. Object.—This Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and consolidating the undertakings of certain Glass Bottle Manufacturers in the United Kingdom, and of extending the operation of the valuable and important Patents referred to in Clause 2 hereof, with a view to effectually cope with such foreign competition as exists, and at the same time to effect economies which can only be carried out by uniting what have hitherto been conflicting interests.
The Directors are confident that, by amalgamating under one management, they will be in a position to obtain, and will have in the future been injurious to the trade, and, by maintaining the highest standard of quality of works, so as to essential divisions without materially affecting the selling prices of the good manufactured.
2. The Patents and Patent Rights controlled by the Company are of great extent. Some of the same have been exclusively used for nearly half a century, and the benefit of their personal business connections will be at once secured to the Company. The properties include freehold and leasehold lands, works, buildings, railway sidings, railway and tip waggons, horses, vehicles, fixtures, fittings, shops, warehouses, houses for managers, and cottages for workmen, &c., &c., rendering the aggregate property the largest and most complete in the world for this class of manufacture.
3. The Vendors, Firms, Companies, and Persons between whom and Mr. Robert Fowler, of 25, Victoria-street, Westminster, the Company enters terms for sale and purchase, or leasing or renting, or licensing or co-operating, have been made:—

THE GLASS BOTTLE INDUSTRIES (LIMITED).

NAMES OF PARTIES.	DATES OF CONTRACTS.
Mr. Dan Rylands, Shepcote House, near Barnsley, and	1890.
Dan Rylands (Limited), Hope Glass Works, Barnsley, and 62, King William-street, London, E.C. (Working arrangement)	24th Jan.
Messrs. Charles Boston and Co., Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire	21st Jan.
Messrs. E. Brefit and Co., Limited, Calder Vale Glass Works, Castleford; and 83, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C.	30th May
Messrs. Robert Candlish and Son, Limited, Platform Works, Seaham Harbour, Durham; and Platform Wharf, 17, 18, and 20, Rotherhithe-street, London, S.E.	28th June
Messrs. John Kilner and Sons, Calder Vale Glass Works, Wakefield; and 3, Farringdon-road, London, E.C.	22nd Oct.
Messrs. Bagley and Co., Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Knottingley, Yorkshire; and Great Northern Goods Depot, King's Cross, London, N.	21st May
Messrs. Lyon Bros (Limited), Peasley Glass Works, St. Helens, Lancashire	25th June
The Alloa Glass Works Company, Limited, Alloa	22nd May
Messrs. John Kilner and Sons, Calder Vale Glass Works, Wakefield	8th June
Messrs. George Wood and Sons, Midland Glass Works, Hunslet, Leeds	13th June
Messrs. Thos. Turner and Co., Savile Town Glass Works, Dewsbury	23rd May
Messrs. W. and J. Wilkinson, South Yorkshire Bottle Co., Limited, Glass Bottle Works	17th May
Messrs. George Taylor and Co., Limited, 9, Seel-street, Liverpool	16th May
Mr. James Wright, Glass Bottle Works, Manchester, Brierley-hill, Staffordshire.	30th May
Messrs. Peacock and Son, Limited, Glass Bottle Works, Castleford.	23rd June
The Castleford Glass Bottle Company, Castleford,	4th July
The Yeast Bottle Company (Messrs. Candlish), South Shields-on-Tees; and St. Helen's Works, Castleford,	8th July
The South Wales Glass Manufacturing Co. (Limited), Crindau, Monmouthshire.	12th Nov.
Messrs. Blunn Bros., Victoria Glass Bottle Works, Kinghurst, near Rotherham.	30th May
Mr. J. Goodinson and others, Kilnhurst, Rotherham.	23rd June
The Irish Glass Bottle Co., Charleville, Cork, Ireland.	8th July
Messrs. G. Moore and Sons, Blython-on-Tyne, Northumberland; and 6, Victoria Lowerstreet, London, E.C.	12th Nov.
Messrs. Thomas Hutton and Sons, Phœnix Glass Works, Meadowfield, Durham.	30th May
Mr. Thos. Wood, The Bottle Works, Portobello, Scotland, and 36, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.	23rd June
Messrs. Hall and Pilkington, Bottle Manufacturer, Carnachie, Ireland.	8th July
	12th Nov.

THE GLASS BOTTLE INDUSTRIES (LIMITED).
4. The Works and Properties have been specially inspected and valued by Mr. Robert Fowler, as to their capacity, output, &c., by the well-known experts, Messrs. Richard Evans and Co., Limited, Leamington-street, London, and Messrs. William Saby and Son, Surveyors & Valuers, 78, Cross-st., Manchester.

THE GLASS BOTTLE INDUSTRIES (LIMITED).
5. The Management of the various Works will be under experienced Managers, and the unique position of the Company will enable them, to a considerable extent, to regulate the prices of its products, and to meet the wants of customers as needed for each works from the nearest source of supply, and thereby effect a considerable saving in carriage and also in cost. At present bottles and other glass vessels made in England are often largely transported to Scotland, Wales, and over seas, but the Company will be in a position to supply Scotland, Wales, and over seas from nearest the place of demand, and thereby effect the saving in carriage and cost which has hitherto been a serious burden on the industry.
6. Bottle-Making by Machinery.—The Company will secure the benefit of the valuable Patent Invention referred to in Clause 8) of the Patent Bottle-Making Machine, which has been tested by Dan Rylands, together with the benefit of all future developments thereof applicable to bottle-making. The Machine is now in daily operation at the Works of Dan Rylands (Limited), and, together with the Patents, is specially inspected by the well-known expert, Dr. John Hopkinson, F.R.S. In connection his report, he says:—"The following are the principal advantages arising from the manufacture of bottles by machinery as compared with their manufacture by hand:—

By skilled hand labour.	By machinery.
*Average rate of production (about)	2 per min.	4 per min.
*Average cost of labour per 1,000	5s. 5d.	9d.
*Waste glass or Moils (about)	20 per cent.	Nil.

THE GLASS BOTTLE INDUSTRIES (LIMITED).
7. Revenue.—The productive capacity of the Works may be acquired as certified by the valuers to equal a total output of 1,000,000 average daily output of one hole is 100 dozens. The number of days annually worked during the past year is 250, yielding an output of 300,000,000 bottles, or 25,000,000 working days. Taking into account the saving

BROOKE'S SOAP.

Makes
COPPER LIKE GOLD.

Makes
TIN LIKE SILVER.

Makes
BRASSWARE LIKE MIRRORS.

Makes
CROCKERY LIKE MARBLE.

Makes
SPOTLESS EARTHENWARE.

Makes
SPRING CLEANING EASY.

Will do a day's work in an hour.

4D.
A Large Bar.

"HIS MODEL IN MISCHIEF." By E. J. WHEELER.

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BRIGHT FIRE IRONS.

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Makes
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Makes
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Cleans, Scours, Brightens, Polishes Everything.

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Sold by Grocers, Ironmongers, and Chemists everywhere. If not obtainable near you, send 4d. *in stamps for full-size Bar, free by post, or* 1s. *for Three Bars, free by post (mentioning the "Pall Mall Gazette"), to*

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The following Steamships have LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES three days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY with her Majesty's Mails, calling at COLOMBO, and taking passengers for all Ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons	HrPr	
*IBERIA	6,661	.. 8,200 ..	Jan. 31.
AUSTRAL	5,898	.. 7,000 ..	Feb. 14.
CUZCO	5,888	.. 6,000 ..	Feb. 28.
ORIENT	5,365	.. 6,000 ..	March 14
LUSITANIA ..	5,877	.. 6,000 ..	March 28
ORCOMA	6,617	.. 7,000 ..	April 11

* CALLING AT ALGIERS.
Leading Berth, Tilbury Docks.
Fares from £17 17s. to £70
Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm; or to the Head Agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

AUSTRALIA from SOUTHAMPTON. The FAST MAIL STEAMERS of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD for ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, calling at COLOMBO:—
Express Steamship KAISER WILHELM II., 6,661 tons, 6,250 horse-power ..... Feb. 22
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Calling at Genoa for passengers nine days later. The first-named steamer is one of the largest and fastest in the Australian trade. Her saloons (on the spar deck) and state-rooms are exceptionally airy and fitted in the most modern and luxurious style. Cuisine of the highest quality. Specially moderate fares, and liberal arrangements for families.
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ABERDEEN .... Taylor .. 3,616 .. Feb. 18
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THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY assures £1,000 at death and full benefits at £6 per annum.
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CAPTAIN JOHN CLANCY.—If this should meet the eye of Captain John Clancy, late of the 15th Hussars, and who was last heard of at Havre in 1881, he is requested to communicate with the undersigned; or should any persons know the present address of the above, they are requested to forward it to W. ALEXR. COLYER, Solicitor, New Inn Chambers, 61, Wych-street, Strand, W.C.

HOUSES, Furnished and Unfurnished, and all descriptions of business premises, to be let or sold in London and country; valuable selection of building land also on hand. Particulars free, of H. C. HALLIDAY, Land and Estate Agent, Strand 66, Chancery lane, W.C., and Hendon.

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SELLING OFF
Surplus and Soiled Stock at very low prices.

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£17,300 worth of the FINEST CIGARS, HAVANNAS, MANILLAS, MEXICANS, and many other BRANDS, CIGARETTES and TOBACCOS, to be Sold, Duty Paid and in Bond, to the Public and the Trade, at a GREAT SACRIFICE.
Also the Large and Valuable PREMISES to be LET on LEASE for the same, or any other business.
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SORENESS and DRYNESS, TICKLING and IRRITATION, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold in Tins, 1s. 1½d., labelled "JAMES EPPS and CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London."
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THEATRICAL PORTRAITS OF THE LATE MRS. FITZGEORGE in the characters of "Little John" and "Eglantine."
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APPEAL.—THE LATE TERRIBLE GALES.
The COMMITTEE of the ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION earnestly appeal for Funds to enable them to carry on its GREAT LIFE-SAVING WORK.
The LIFEBOATS of the Institution have SAVED nearly 40,000 LIVES.
ONE HUNDRED LIVES THIS MONTH.
Annual subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received by the Secretary, CHARLES DIBDIN, Esq., 14, John-street, Adelphi, W.C., and by all the Banks in the United Kingdom.

CHRISTIAN KINGDOM SOCIETY, for the Promotion of God's Kingdom of Righteousness, Unselfishness, and Love, in order to ENTER an honest endeavour to be loyal to the Spirit of Christ. Those attracted by it should write to Secretary, 69, St. Bride-street, E.C.

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For terms, &c., write to the Superintendent, Warrington Lodge, Warwick-road, Maida-vale, W.

How Shall I Meet the Epidemic?
It is not, perhaps, too much to say that the above question is, at the present moment, exercising THOUSANDS OF THOUGHTFUL MINDS
The air is full of stories of sudden and wide-spread attacks of subtle sicknesses; and yet all, or nearly all, resolve themselves into two great groups of affections of the lungs and affections of the stomach. For the latter—useful as a preventive quite as much as for a restorative—there is one remedy, unnecessary to be referred to here, beyond the reminder that it is
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
It is not so generally known, however, that, associated with the world's great stomachic agent for the whole fifty years of its fame, prepared by the same hands and just as careful an adaptation of right means to worthy ends, there has been and still is available, in
BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS,
a truly marvellous safeguard against and cure for
INFLUENZA,
Bronchial Irritations, Shortness of Breath, Hoarseness, Wheezing, Tightness of the Chest, Asthma, and all other Lung affections. It really is so, and
YOU CAN MEET ANY EPIDEMIC
armed with these sovereign remedies. One will keep the organs of digestion in natural activity—and, where impaired, will restore them. The other will give full play to the organs of respiration; and where weakened or obstructed will effectually strengthen and clear them. All that is required is that there be
NO PROCRASTINATION.
Do not wait until you are prostrated—do not wait even until you are attacked. Have at hand, ready for any emergency, the two remedies:—
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